The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 13, 1930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The New York Vice Ring's Innocent Victims

"SHE WAS INNOCENT, but pleaded guilty to keep her family from knowing about it."

And the dapper little black-haired man with the shoebrush mustache and rose-tinted fingernails went on with his story—a story that has shocked New York City and the entire country.

Perched on the witness chair, this "acrobatic stool-pigeon" told a lurid tale of savagery that involves twenty-eight members of the police vice squad in charges of preying upon women, many of them innocent.

"Acuna said he remembered 'between thirty and forty' cases in which women were arrested and tried, and sometimes convicted on immorality charges without a scrap of evidence against them," says the New York *Times*.

"He specifically accused six members of the Police Department vice squad of perjury in the cases of seventeen women, who he said were unjustly arrested. One of the women still is a prisoner in Bedford Reformatory."

"Tho the innocent victims were arrested more or less all over the city," writes Carl Randau in the New York *Telegram*, "Acuna said that when 'business' slowed down—that is, he said, 'when the vice-squad members were afraid they might be sent back to uniform duty, they'd go to Harlem. They'd go to any house up there and pick up the colored women, because they were poorer, and couldn't help themselves.'"

THE story told by this Mapocha Acuna, a thirty-one-year-old Chilean, who said he picked up $150 a week as a stool-pigeon, is one of a well-welded vice ring, in which informers, police, bondsmen, lawyers, and perhaps others, all helped to bleed any victims they could find, and split the booty.

They mulcted women at the rate of $5,000,000 a year, according to newspaper estimates.

"Did you always succeed in getting the evidence you went after?" asked Isidor J. Kresel, the special investigator, who is smoking out the vice ring. Quoting *The Times*:

"'Oh, no,' said Acuna with a smile, 'lots of times, thirty or forty times, I guess, there was no evidence.'

"'But the arrests always were made?'

"'Invariably,' said Acuna.

"'Now, this is important. Tell us whether you informed the arresting officer in those cases that there was no evidence.'

"'Yes, I did. Lots of times the police would come before I had time to get the evidence. Once I was standing in the doorway arguing with a woman, when they came in. I told them I had not had time to get the evidence, and gave them back the marked bills. They kicked me out and made the arrest, anyway.'"

Acuna gave the names of sixteen women, who, he said, never should have been arrested, together with the names of the arresting officers. One woman was sentenced to six months in the workhouse, three to three months, one to 100 days. Two were sent to Bedford Reformatory, and three were placed on probation, one of them being a seventeen-year-old girl.

Underwood

The Vice Ring's Nemesis

Isidor J. Kresel, who is touching off bombshells in revealing how police, bondsmen and lawyers prey on women, innocent and guilty alike.

Acuna, who said he got $5 or $10 for each arrest he brought about, called himself a novice, and named thirteen other stool pigeons, some of whom obtained additional fees by tipping off bondsmen and lawyers after an arrest. Asked to describe how they worked, he said:

"Well, we usually ate about 1 P. M. and 9 P. M., while the roll was being called in the station-houses.

"Then we'd stroll around to in front of the station-house, where a detective friend would meet us. If we had any addresses, we gave them to him, and sometimes he would already have the address and want us to get the evidence.

"The policeman would give us $5 or $10 in marked bills. Then we would all set our watches together.

"We would arrange it so I would have just enough time to give the marked bills to a girl, and watch where she put them, so the detectives could get the evidence. Then, when the policemen entered, they would go through their little comedy with me.

"They would insult me and accuse me of everything they could imagine, and I would deny it all, insisting that the woman was my wife, and that I had been there for days.

"Then they would take me into another room and pound on the wall, to make it sound as tho they were beating me, but it was just more of the comedy.

"Finally, I would give them a fictitious name and address, and hurry back to the station-house.

"They would always bring the girls in as prisoners. Then the next day, when the case came up in court, the officer would testify that the man in the case was unknown, that he had given a fictitious address, and could not be found. I was always the unknown man."

HE played that rôle, he said, in more than 150 immorality cases in less than a year.

Explaining why he left the service of the vice squad, and how he came to be on the witness stand, Acuna declared that he had been "framed" by the police and sentenced to a year in the

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penitentiary after he turned about and testified for one of their victims:

"'Two detectives sent me to a certain house, and I reported that there was nothing wrong there. They ordered me to go back to get the evidence they wanted. I went back and was talking to a man, who had a child with him, when the officers came in. They created their usual commotion, and the man called them aside and suggested that they "fix" the case, because he did not want to be involved in it.'

"One of the detectives said the amount offered was too small—that he couldn't hire a lawyer for that, the witness declared.

Caught in the Spotlight

—Kirby in the New York "World."

"The man, according to Acuna, was acquitted in night court.

"A woman, Lucy Berini, found on the premises, was to be tried later in Women's Court. Acuna said, in some manner, the man, whose name was Raymond Mendez, traced him and begged him to testify on behalf of the woman. Finally, moved by the man's pleas and the knowledge that the woman 'certainly was not a prostitute,' Acuna said, he went to Women's Court and testified there in her behalf, with the result that Magistrate Jean Norris dismissed the charge."

After that the police had little to do with him. His arrest and conviction on an attempted extortion charge followed.

Acuna's dramatic story was but one of the staggering disclosures made in the Appellate Division's investigation of the inferior courts before Referee Samuel Seabury.

Acting as Special Counsel to the Referee is Isidor J. Kresel, described as a wisp of a man, short, frail, small-chinned, whose extraordinary persistence and precision are said to be matched only by his almost uncanny skill in ferreting out evidence and suavely breaking down reluctant or mendacious witnesses.

After weeks of digging, Mr. Kresel tossed out his first bomb at the initial public hearing.

John C. Weston, "a tall, rather handsome, gray-haired lawyer," a process-server who, for more than eight years, was an acting Assistant District Attorney, assigned to the Women's Court, admitted on the stand that in that period he had accepted $20,000 in bribes from twenty-one lawyers, whose clients, mostly women held on vice charges, were dismissed. Sometimes the money was passed to him in the court-room, he said.

First to take the stand at the public hearing, we read, was Magistrate Jesse Silbermann, whose testimony in one important particular was contradicted the next day by Chief Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan. "Silbermann had denied seeking the Women's Court assignment," Mr. Randau tells us in another article, "but Corrigan asserted he did."

"The most outrageous case ever brought to light," as Mr. Kresel called it, was disclosed at this time. It was that of Siegred Johnson, a pretty Swedish girl of twenty-five, who two years ago had fallen victim of the vice squad, and who had been mulcted of $175 in bond and lawyers' fees before regaining her freedom. "Her arrest," declared Referee Seabury, "was unjustified, and without any cause whatever, either for the original arrest or the proceedings that followed."

One of the stool-pigeons named by Acuna was Louis J. Taube, also known as "the Dove," a little gray cripple, who was said to have amassed half a million dollars in fifteen years of luring women into compromising situations. Taube already had told his story to Mr. Kresel. Later he disappeared, but it was said that the investigators were confident they would find him when needed for the public hearing. Tom Pettey, New York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, tells us:

"'The Dove'—stool-pigeon for the police at a flat $60 a week—told the sordid inside story of the vice racket.

"He was found in a luxurious apartment in a midtown hotel, where his comfort was looked after by a butler and a maid-servant.

"'The Dove' told Mr. Kresel, it was learned, that for fifteen years he had served the police vice squad. The $60 was just coffee money, the investigators learned, for 'the Dove' had an arrangement whereby he received $10 for every woman turned over to certain members of the vice squad.

"Not all of the details of the vice racket were made public, but it was said 'the Dove' had amassed at least $500,000 for his work, and that he also had received splits from attorneys, bondsmen, and court attachés.

"The vice racket, as 'the Dove' is said to have explained it, works like this:

"He or one of his mob invites a woman to an apartment or hotel room. A little later the vice squad arrives. The woman is arrested. The man in the case vanishes. The bail-bond company is called. Then a lawyer appears. Finally the case is quashed with the aid of court attachés. Then comes the shake-down. In one case, it was revealed, a woman paid $1,500."

What will be the effect of all these disclosures?

Nobody can say yet. For all its dynamite, the evidence so far presented by Mr. Kresel is said hardly to scratch the surface. Leads he has uncovered may require months of investigation. Many observers predict that when he is through a number of men will be on their way to Sing Sing. Already demands are being made that Governor Roosevelt institute an even more sweeping inquiry.

Editors in and out of New York City grope somewhat fruitlessly for words to describe their horror and disgust.

"This is," says the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "quite the most horrible charge that has been brought against an American city in a generation."

"The worst of previous scandals in the Magistrates' Courts pales into insignificance by comparison with the vice-ring revelations from the Women's Court," declares the New York *Evening Journal*. "The 'dirtiest' racket in New York has been flourishing for eight years, and nobody has said a word about it." Another New York paper, *The Telegram*, points out:

"It seems desirable to bear in mind that these revelations are coming to light in spite of and not because of the will of the city administration or of Tammany Hall, which for several years now has seen scandals come and go without turning a hand to do anything about them."

In the investigation before Referee Seabury, says the New York *World*, we have "one more piece of evidence that in dealing with abuses of public trust the city government is impotent."

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Mr. Hoover's Relief Program

BOMBS BURSTING IN AIR in front of the Capitol as Congress meets.

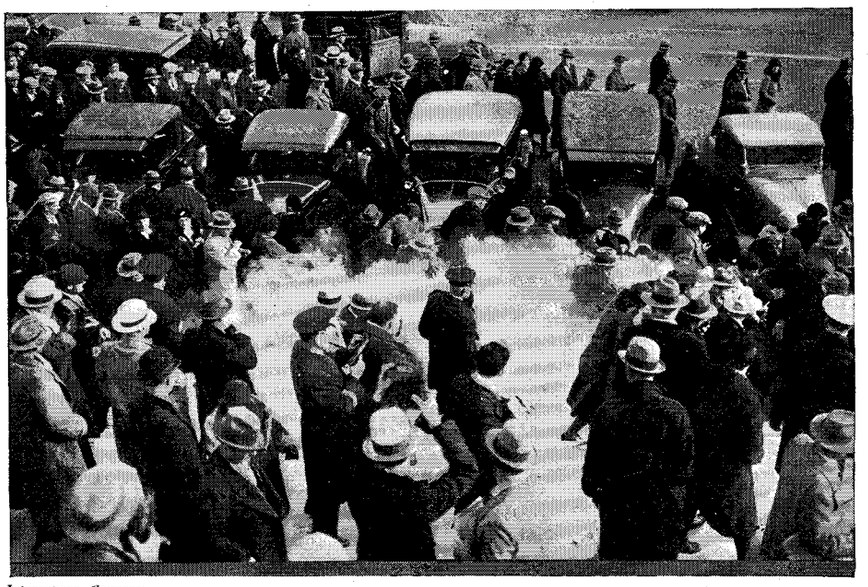
True, they were only tear-bombs thrown by police to disperse a few Communist demonstrators.

But the fracas started Congress off in an atmosphere of excitement which was all smoothed away the very day after, when the President's message was read.

No surprizes, no sensations, no scoldings, no demands, no entreaties—such a complete lack of any militant note that the Baltimore *Sun* could think only of "a tired man trying now and again to pep himself up."

Yet this very tameness and inoffensiveness pleases others who see in the definite and purposeful avoidance of controversy a determination to join with Congress in a cooperative non-partizan program for business relief. Ex-President Coolidge likes his successor's "sanity and restraint." The New York *Herald Tribune* finds the President reflecting "the mood of a people that does not feel that it can at this time afford the questionable luxury of 'political excitement.'"

Evidences of cooperation are seen by newspaper observers in the statement that President Hoover and Democratic Senate Leader Robinson are agreed on a program for insuring the enactment of relief measures; in the host of relief measures laid before Congress, several of them embodying the President's suggestions; also in the news items telling of cooperation in relief by States, cities, large employers, and emergency committees.



International Newsreel

What Happens When Communists Pester Congress

Tear gas bombs thrown by Washington police broke up a Red demonstration in front of the Capitol on the day Congress reconvened.

THE President's preoccupation with the economic crisis is shown in the fact that he devotes the entire first half of his message to it. After a few words about the origins of the depression which say nothing beyond what has been told us by many economists, the President undertakes to offer a measure of the depression. He shows that certain activities have fallen off to these levels as compared with 1928:

Value of department-store sales	93% of 1928
Volume of manufacturing production	80% of 1928
Volume of mineral production	90% of 1928
Volume of factory employment	84% of 1928
Total of bank deposits	105% of 1928
Wholesale prices—all commodities	83% of 1928
Cost of living	94% of 1928

Various other indexes indicate total decrease of activity from 1928 of from 15 to 20 per cent.

The fact that "we are holding from 80 to 85 per cent. of our normal activities and incomes" is set down by the President as one of many reasons for feeling confident about the future. He believes that "we will overcome world influences and will lead the march of prosperity as we have always done hitherto."

While "economic depression can not be cured by legislative action or executive pronouncement," President Hoover does believe that "recovery can be expedited, and its effects mitigated by cooperative action." Then comes a word of explanation and advice which is the President's real message to the nation:

"That cooperation requires that every individual should sustain faith and courage; that each should maintain his self-reliance; that each and every one should search for method of improving his business or service; that the vast majority whose income is unimpaired should not hoard out of fear, but should pursue their normal living and recreations; that each should seek to assist his neighbors who may be less fortunate; that each industry should assist its own employees; that each community and each State should assume its full responsibilities for organization of employment and relief of distress, with that sturdiness and independence which built a great Nation."

The extent of cooperation by various public and private agencies is outlined. The number of the jobless as determined by the census of last April is set down as about 2,500,000. We are reminded that as its contribution to the situation "the Federal Government is engaged upon the greatest program of waterway, harbor, flood-control, public building, highway, and airway improvement in all our history." The President favors further temporary expansion of these activities, insisting, however, that "the Government must not undertake works that are not of sound economic purpose."

To accelerate public construction already authorized, the President says he feels warranted "in asking the Congress for an appropriation of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000," to be distributed to the various Departments as approved by the President. Such action, it seems, "will imply an expenditure upon all kinds of over $650,000,000 within the next twelve months." For drought sufferers on the farms, the President recommends a loan to enable them to buy seed and feed.

THE President explains that a decrease in revenue due to the depression, together with increases in expenditure, indicate a government deficit of about $180,000,000 for the present fiscal year, a situation calling for rigid economy to avoid tax increases. This situation is more fully explained in the special budget message, which forecasts the discontinuance of last year's income tax cut.

President Hoover definitely avoids laying down a legislative program. He suggests that certain partially completed measures be completed. He further suggests that Congress begin to study certain subjects with a view to legislation later on. Prominent among these are railroad consolidation, revision of the anti-trust laws, and the capital gains tax. On the matter of stabilization of industry, the President says:

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"It is my belief that after the passing of this depression, we shall need to consider a number of other questions as to what action may be taken by the Government to remove possible governmental influences which make for instability and to better organize mitigation of the effect of depression. It is as yet too soon to constructively formulate such measures."

Discussion of the World Court—which the President has pledged himself to lay before the present session of Congress—is reserved for a special message to the Senate.

IN general, Republican comment on this message is favorable, such complimentary phrases as "wise and statesmanlike" being repeated in the press interviews with Congressmen and Senators of the President's party.

Democratic comment varies. The President seems to Senator Simmons to be going in the right direction. Senator Robinson of Arkansas calls the message a "comprehensive study" of the situation. Democratic House Leaders Garner and Byrns think that Congress should have something to say about spending that $150,000,000 the President wants.

Some Democratic critics are caustic. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi says the President's account of the crisis "presents an excuse that is pitiable, an alibi that is ridiculous." According to Senator Wheeler, Montana: "He fails to understand the cause of the present depression; he outlines no constructive program to remedy our present economic depression or to prevent similar depression in the future." "The message is a virtual abdication of leadership in a great economic crisis," declares Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

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No Line at the Door This Time

—Brown in the New York "Herald Tribune."

EDITORIAL comment divides in much the same way. The message "sounds the note of courage, confidence, and progress in the return of prosperity," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), which likes its "calm and confident tone" and "the exclusion of controversial matters." The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) can find "nothing to get excited about," but it does discover much sound advice, "modestly but cogently set forth." The very "failure to suggest radical remedies and to predict overnight recovery" add to the strength of the message in the opinion of the Houston *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.).

But here we encounter a flat declaration that President Hoover has "missed a great opportunity" in submitting a "program so largely trivial"—it comes from the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). This message "is scarcely an offer of leadership," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), but instead "suggests a rather weary President, who would welcome the boon of being left alone, so far as the turmoils of Capitol Hill are concerned."

"We haven't yet found out how to 'abolish poverty'" is the way the Philadelphia *Record* would sum up the whole message, which it describes as "just such a lucid but inconclusive summary of conditions as might be prepared by any competent student of public affairs in an afternoon; a statement devoid of any new thought, plan, or hope." The Philadelphia paper continues:

"That the problem is manifestly too big for Mr. Hoover is not to his discredit. It is manifestly too big for any living statesman or Government to solve offhand.

"But the Hoover generalizations will be helpful in that they will complete the public's disillusionment concerning his reputed powers of vision and knowledge and leadership. He and his countrymen will be better off for coming into sharp contact with the realities."

SINCE the President emphasized business in his message, it is interesting to notice the impression made upon representatives of the business world. "Both sound and adequate" is *The Wall Street Journal's* description of the message. The Presidential references to antitrust law revision, the railroads, and the capital gains tax, were well received in Wall Street, so the New York papers report. From the standpoint of the financial district these were the most important things in the message, we read on the financial page of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"1. The recognition by Mr. Hoover of the need for a constructive inquiry into the antitrust laws with the idea of adapting the latter to modern conditions and contemporary industrial problems.

"2. The Presidential recommendation for a reopening of the question of the capital gains tax.

"3. The definite evidence of an aggressive policy toward employment stabilization contained in the appeal of the Chief Executive for an appropriation of $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 for the prosecution of a public-works program, and

"4. The railway recommendations. At a juncture when the railroads are marking time on their spending program pending some definite assurance of public support, business generally should regard with particular satisfaction the observation of Mr. Hoover that 'in the public interest we should strengthen the railways, that they may meet our future needs.'"

WHAT legislation will follow the President's recommendations?

One answer to this question is found by the press in a White House conference held between the President and Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic floor leader in the Senate. Richard V. Oulahan of the New York *Times* understands that they agreed "on a program of legislative procedure that would appear to assure the enactment of measures which include unemployment bills, additional appropriations for public buildings and roads, and relief for farm regions which are suffering acutely on account of the prolonged drought."

A host of bills dealing with unemployment relief and economic recovery were laid before Congress as soon as the President's message was heard. They included measures for giving the President his $150,000,000 emergency fund; for providing $60,000,000 to help drought-stricken farmers; for studying employment stabilization; for distributing surplus wheat; for increasing public-road building; for expediting public building, and for suspending and limiting immigration.

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Texas and Chicago Exchange Shots

A RATTLING EXCHANGE OF VERBAL VOLLEYS between Gov. Dan Moody of the Lone Star State and the Chicago *Tribune* supplies still another dramatic incident in the story of the Windy City's much-advertised gang problem.

The shooting began when Governor Moody intimated that if he were Governor of Illinois, he would declare martial law and with a handful of Texas Rangers rid Chicago of its gangsters in short order.

This suggestion was bettered, by the way, by Mayor J. Waddie Tate of Dallas, who offered to perform the same service in three weeks' time with only twenty-five Dallas policemen and one Ranger.

Governor Dan's challenge, a dispatch tells us, evoked in the main only contemptuous snorts from the press and authorities of Chicago, but *The Tribune* took up the gauntlet in a derisive editorial headed, "Oh, Yeah":

Gov. Dan Moody of Texas sez, sez he, that if he were Governor of Illinois he would put Chicago under martial law and run the gangsters out.

"Unless report has been unfair, as well as ungracious, if Texans were to enforce the law here, Illinois would merely gain so many more bootleggers and hijackers, but suggestions from other States are always welcome. So many of them are singularly free from manifestations of the noble and other experiments, but, nevertheless, they have their problems.

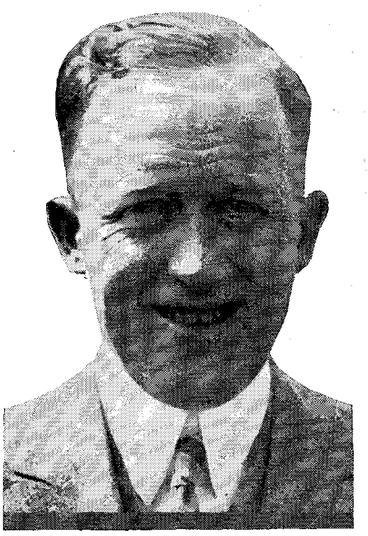
"Texas, for instance, is always fortunate when its freemen are not burning the jails to execute the writs of Judge Lynch on prisoners who have not had trials, and when Ma Ferguson is not working her way in through the kitchen door and Pa through the coal-hole.

"It's a great State and would look well in the map of Mexico.

"The fundamentalist belt of primitives which spans the country west of the Mississippi from the Rio Grande about up to the Canadian line is a great help to the country in its various matters of anxiety.

"Its greatest contribution to science has been the jake paralysis, and to public morality the hypocrisy of the bottle-nosed saint in the garb of the Ku Klux.

"Half of the time it is in the tree and the other half in the speak-easy."



International

His Texas Rangers

Could rid Chicago of its gangsters in short order, says Gov. Dan Moody.

RETURNING fusillade for fusillade, Governor Moody replied from Austin:

"Texas and Chicago both have a history.

"Texas had its Alamo, where patriotism reached its highest mark, and Chicago its Haymarket riot; Texas had its battle of San Jacinto, and Illinois its Herrin massacres in Bloody Williamson County following the Civil War, and again in 1922; Texas had its Glorious Goliad, and Chicago its Federal martial law in 1894; Texas wrote her declaration of independence and successfully conducted a revolutionary war to establish a republic; Chicago has given the world its Bill Thompson to pick a quarrel with the King of England, because American history was not written to suit 'Hizzoner's' fancy, and make his bonfire of schoolbooks on the shores of Lake Michigan.

"In Chicago they place men against a wall and massacre them on Valentine's Day; a prosecuting attorney is riddled with bullets as he steps from his automobile; and it has men more patient than Indians who formerly lay in wait for the Texas pioneers, for the Chicago assassins hold their machine guns trained on the door of a florist's shop until the right man appears above the sights. What other city can beat that record?

"Down in Texas we would not be concerned about Chicago's lawlessness or the career of its most prominent citizen, Al Capone, or its fusillades of machine-gun bullets in its populous centers, except for the fact that newspaper accounts of these crimes inspire men here and there in this belt to attempt the perpetration of crime, such as the robbing of a chicken roost or the stealing of a spare casing off an automobile—and those are annoying.

"You say Texas would look well in the map of Mexico.

"Texas would look well in any map.

"While the people of Texas like Mexico, we do not prefer being in the map of Mexico to being in the map of the United States, and if we had Chicago in Texas, or if Mexico had Chicago in Mexico, the crime wave would be broken, and the gangsters would be prosecuted for more serious offenses than vagrancy and the filing of false returns on the incomes made from criminal racketeering."

THE question, "What other city can beat that record?" moved Chicago's municipal reference librarian to dig into the crime records compiled by the Bureau of Investigation of the Federal Department of Labor, where he learned that for the first nine months of this year San Antonio, Texas, had a murder rate of 20.40 per hundred thousand of population, compared with 8.36 for Chicago. This fact we glean from a Consolidated Press dispatch from Chicago, signed by Oliver Sherwood, who informs us further:

"At the same time, local experts in gang tactics were prepared to slip the Texas Rangers a tip or two on handling hoodlums.

"They wanted to point out that these Chicago gunmen are not the sort who commanded the attention of Wyatt Earp, Wild Bill Hickok, and others of the clan of peace officers who quieted the wild Texans of former years.

"The present brand shoots his victim in the back.

"His delight is to disarm a victim and then use him for a target, or to torture him and gloat over his agony."

What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Where are the biggest and worst mosquitoes found? (p. 16).
2. Who is Julian Huxley? (p. 22).
3. Where do cranes and crocodiles fraternize? (p. 32).
4. What was Dr. Junkers's chief airplane idea? (p. 42).
5. Who is the new Secretary of Labor? (p. 10).
6. How long has revolution existed in India? (p. 13).
7. Who "muckrakes with magnificent passion"? (p. 20).
8. What is "summer wood"? (p. 17).
9. What bird will sometimes rob a vulture? (p. 34).
10. What is the largest landplane in the world? (p. 40).
11. Who is Herman Shumlin? (p. 19).
12. Does the male mosquito bite? (p. 16).
13. What does the head-hunter give his bride? (p. 14).
14. Of what was the film industry found guilty? (p. 11).
15. Can Chinese live in Kuling, China? (p. 23).
16. What famous general has a pet marabou? (p. 36).
17. What is the safest place for the mail? (p. 43).
18. Where is it proposed to unionize servants? (p. 15).
19. What English author likes our Main Street? (p. 21).
20. What Senator would bar aliens to aid unemployment? (p. 11).
21. What pushes the "riderless larry car"? (p. 17).
22. What is the Wild West's wildest animal? (p. 36).
23. Where are long-lived opium smokers a joke? (p. 14).
24. Where has a vice ring been exposed? (p. 5).
25. How can painting machines reduce accidents? (p. 18).

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Hoover's Fight for "Bill" Doak

THE OLD TEN-CENT LUNCH-BASKET that Bill Doak, the switchman, carried thirty years ago must have thrilled the other day when the President of the United States invited William Nuckles Doak to join his Cabinet as Secretary of Labor.

Reposing on the mantelpiece of Mr. Doak's study, that ancient sandwich-carrier is valued by its owner, we read, as a relic of the period when he was plain Bill Doak, and Bill was inhaling smoke and cinders, throwing switches and herding box cars, all for $1.30 a day, in the railroad yards at Bluefield, West Virginia.

He is still Bill, or Will, to his friends—a well-built man of medium height, with a roundish, smooth-shaven face, blue eyes, brown hair, a ready smile, and a friendly, informal manner. His ruddy complexion is attributed to his love of outdoors, working in the garden and taking care of his flowers. Forty-eight—his birthday falling on Friday of this week—he is three weeks older than Secretary of War Hurley, the youngest member of the Cabinet.

To Mr. Doak (pronounced Doke, riming with yoke), goes the additional honor of being the figurehead in a fight waged by the President. The battle grew to such proportions that, for a time, at least, Mr. Doak was almost obscured. Everybody was watching the President as he crossed sharp, pointed statements with the American Federation of Labor over the precedent he set in appointing Mr. Doak. As Carlisle Bargeron tells us in the Washington *Post:*

"Striking out in a manner that warmed the hearts of his admirers, President Hoover publicly walloped his old friend, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and announced the appointment of William N. Doak as Secretary of Labor, to succeed Senator-elect James J. Davis.

"Mr. Doak is the legislative agent for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He, too, is a friend of Mr. Hoover, and the latter wanted to give him the Labor Cabinet post when he took over the Presidency.

"But the Federation stood on its contention that it was responsible for the creation of the office, and that it should always be filled from the Federation's ranks.

"The matter gave Mr. Hoover so much worry that he had to continue Mr. Davis in office for nearly two years.

"Then Mr. Green, with an inadvertent remark the other day, gave him a way out. Mr. Green announced publicly after an audience with the President that the appointment must come from the Federation's ranks.

"This challenge, Mr. Hoover said in effect, imposed upon him the duty of appointing Mr. Doak. And as he read his statement to newspapermen, he gave the impression of being delighted with his task."

Wide World photograph

He Used to Herd Box Cars

Now President Hoover has chosen him for Secretary of Labor—William Nuckles Doak.

IN his statement, President Hoover pointed out that "Mr. Doak has been identified with organized labor all his adult life," serving sixteen years as a general officer of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and taking part "in great numbers of labor negotiations." Then:

"I have received indorsements of Mr. Doak from several score of labor unions, some of whom are members of the American Federation of Labor.

"I know that Mr. Doak will represent all labor in his public duties, and that he will reinforce the sympathetic attitude of the Administration to the great problems of the wage-earner.

"While President Green has publicly stated that he will oppose Mr. Doak's appointment, because Mr. Doak's union is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, he informs me that he holds Mr. Doak in the highest personal esteem.

"I do not feel that I can consent to the principle of debarment of the railway employees, or other labor unions and associations, or any labor man in the United States, from the opportunity or the aspiration to attain any office in this land.

"I have the highest respect for Mr. Green and the American Federation of Labor, but Mr. Green's enunciation that appointments must come from one organization in fact imposes upon me the duty to maintain the principle of open and equal opportunity and freedom in appointments to public office."

IN his reply, Mr. Green said that "the right of the President to select the members of his Cabinet is freely recognized by all classes of people, regardless of political or economic affiliations." Pointing out that President Wilson selected the first Secretary of Labor from the American Federation of Labor, and that Presidents Harding and Coolidge did likewise, Mr. Green added that the organization has always believed that the holder of this Cabinet post should come from the Federation, since it "is regarded as the labor movement, speaking for American labor and representing American labor."

After remarking that the Federation has in its ranks many men well qualified for the office, Mr. Green continued:

"Why some one outside the American Federation of Labor has been selected is a question that can not be answered by labor, and one which it is difficult to understand. The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, myself included, are keenly disappointed because the President failed to give the American Federation of Labor recognition in the selection of a Secretary of Labor."

WASHINGTON correspondents point out that whereas the Federation has 4,000,000 members, the combined railway brotherhoods, independent organizations, have only about 450,000.

Appointment of Mr. Doak, a Virginian, the son of a Confederate soldier, is "the first Cabinet recognition accorded the so-called Solid South since Hoover carried five Southern States in the 1928 election," says the Chicago *Tribune.*

While Mr. Doak was waiting for the Senate to act on his appointment, hearty congratulations for President Hoover, coupled with praise of his "independence" and "boldness" in "defying" the American Federation of Labor, poured in from all corners of the country, from Democratic as well as Republican papers.

Representing what seems to be an extremely small minority, the Providence *News-Tribune* says the President would have been more impressive in his appointment of Mr. Doak "if he had refrained from the cheap heroics in the final paragraph of his announcement." "A really strong President," it adds, "with such a good case on its merits as can be made for the Doak appointment, would have made the appointment and let the matter rest there."

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American Jobs for Americans

"KEEP AMERICAN JOBS SAFE for Americans. "Shut the gates to immigration and thus help solve the unemployment problem."

This is the tenor of editorial comment supporting the proposal of Senator Reed, Republican, of Pennsylvania, to suspend all quota immigration, as well as that from the Philippine Islands, for two years.

Hoping for quick action on his resolution, he expects its provisions to become effective July 1 next.

President Hoover also emphasizes the need of "exhaustive reconsideration" of this problem. In his recent message to Congress he held that "there is need for revision of our immigration laws upon a more limited and selective basis, flexible to the needs of the country," for "under conditions of current unemployment it is obvious that persons coming to the United States seeking work would likely become either a direct or indirect public charge."

Senator Reed "always has advocated legislation designed to restrict immigration." The somewhat solemn Pennsylvanian, a blue-eyed man with ruddy complexion and short, gray hair brushed flat, explained, according to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, that "his proposal would not in any way modify the permanent solution of our immigration policy nor weaken the national origins principle on which it is built. Immigration of relatives of aliens already in this country or former aliens, would not be affected either, he explained." Quoting the Senator direct·

"As immigration visas are valid for four months, all those issued prior to the passage of the resolution would be honored as a matter of course.

"To some extent this will tend to prevent the spread of unemployment in this country.

"The welfare of our people must take precedence over the desire of aliens to enter the United States.

"Every arriving alien who comes here to earn a living in times like the present either displaces some one now at work or becomes in some degree a public charge.

"To permit new immigrants to enter the country at this time is unfair to both our own workers and to those who come expecting to find work."

Acme Newspicture

Shut the Gates on Aliens

And help the unemployment situation, says Senator Reed.

On Senator Reed's proposal we find a clean-cut division of editorial opinion, some declaring that this is the only thing to do, and others maintaining that such a step is needless. Let typical advocates speak first:

"Senator Reed's proposal for a two-year ban on immigration is only common sense," affirms the Camden *Post*. "With 5,000,000 or more of our present population out of work, it is sheer folly to keep our gates open and admit thousands of alien laborers."

Likewise the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"Congress can make no more effective contribution to the solution of unemployment than by passing the Reed resolution."

But the Boston *Post*, pointing out that "only 279,678 first-comer aliens were admitted" in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and that their number this year is even less, declares that "it has not been conclusively shown that so small a list of immigrants seriously affects the unemployment situation."

The need of restriction because of unemployment is "chimerical," asserts the Troy *Record*, "for nobody believes that the present depression will last more than a few months."

"Busting" the Movie Trust

HOLLYWOOD WAS HIT IN THE FACE by one of its own custard pies the other day.

The land of make-believe, where dreams come true and hopes are shattered, where virtue is forever triumphant but the most villainous villains are sure of steady jobs—this cinema world of ours emerges, as personified by some of its greatest leaders, in a somewhat Simon Legreeish rôle in the final fadeout of the great court-room scene.

Stript of its false whiskers by the Supreme Court of the United States, Hollywood stands forth a culprit, a mild, apologetic sort of business villain that has been up to things no pure-minded hero would think of doing. In other words—those of the New York *Times* Washington correspondent:

"Ten of the largest motion-picture producers in the country and thirty-two film-distributing boards handling 98 per cent. of the film output were held guilty of violating the Sherman antitrust law in two decisions rendered by the Supreme Court."

Turning to the scenario of the New York *Herald Tribune's* Washington correspondent, we find:

"In the Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation case, the Supreme Court held that the agreement of the distributers to impose upon every exhibitor of motion-picture films compulsory arbitration of all disputes arising under the standard exhibition contract, and collective enforcement by the distributers of arbitration and arbitration awards constitute a conspiracy in unlawful restraint of interstate commerce.

"In the First National Pictures case, the Government attacked an agreement for the creation and operation of credit committees and their use under prescribed rules to restrict freedom of sales by distributers and of purchases by exhibitors.

"Tho the lower court denied relief to the Government in the First National Pictures proceedings, the Supreme Court took the Government's view of it.

"In the Paramount case, the District Court held with the Government and found the appellants were enforcing a system of compulsory arbitration by means of an agreement between themselves not to trade except upon terms which they fixt in advance; that involuntary restraint was thereby imposed upon the freedom of exhibitors to engage in trade under natural and normal conditions, and that such coercive restraint was undue and unreasonable, both at common law and under the Sherman Act. The District Court entered a decree permanently enjoining the appellants from further engaging in the conspiracy."

THE producers and distributers involved in the two cases, we read, were:

Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Distributing Corporation; Universal Film Exchanges, Inc.; United Artists Corporation; Fox Film Corporation; Pathé Exchange, Inc.; F. O. B. Pictures Corporation; Vitagraph, Inc.; Educational Film Exchanges, Inc., and First National Pictures, Inc.

These decisions will clarify the relations between distributers and exhibitors, said Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributers of America, Inc., representing the distributers against whom the Government obtained decisions.

The arbitration plan was abandoned, he said, about a year ago when the lower court ruled against it.

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

In the business world, these days, a profit is not without honor in any country.—*Judge.*

Give your money a job and the other fellow will be able to find one.—*American Lumberman.*

Everybody hopes that old Santa Claus hasn't joined the ranks of the unemployed.—*Tampa Tribune.*

"The ideal marriage is when a man finds a beautiful girl and a good housewife," says a writer. It sounds more like bigamy.—*Passing Show.*

Peace prizes must be all the more satisfactory to their recipients, because they are not returnable in case war breaks out.—*Springfield Republican.*

Anyway, the radio is causing some people to listen more and talk less.—*Florence Herald.*

You would never guess they are lame ducks from the speed with which they are running after Federal berths.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

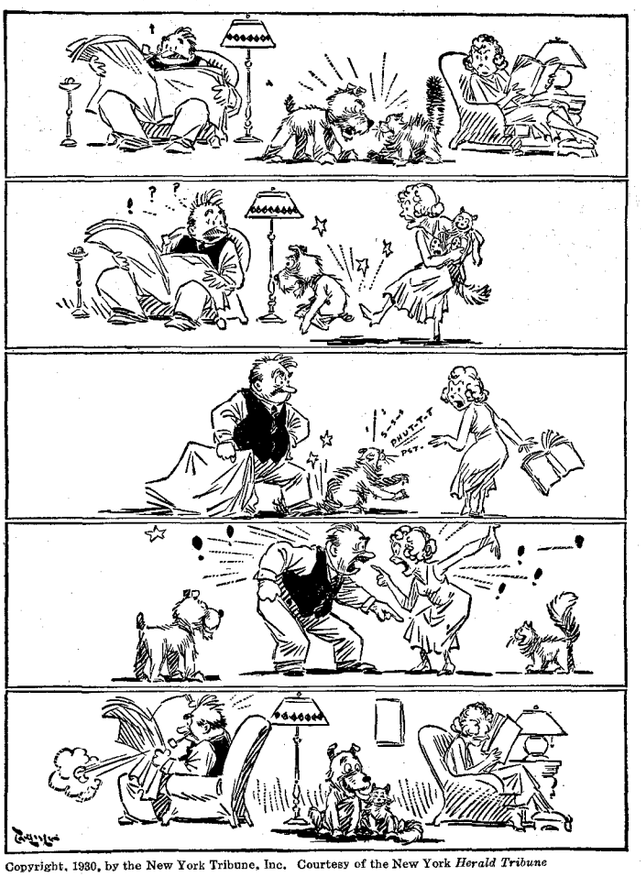
Girls, it is stated, have a natural fondness for pretty clothes. But they are not entirely wrapt up in them.—*London Opinion.*

It is said that domestic servants are becoming taller. Well, well; it only means that the china will have a longer distance to fall.—*The Humorist.*

However, there is one advantage in reading the novel before seeing the film version; it makes it more difficult to guess the plot of the picture.—*Detroit News.*

"Shaw Sings Praises of Dr. Einstein"—London newspaper head-line. Over here—horrible thought—he might have crooned an Einstein song.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

New Jersey is breaking up the barrels seized in raids on illicit breweries and giving them to the poor. This seems to be one way of staving off adversity.—*Boston Herald.*



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The Animal Lovers

—Carlisle in the New York "Herald Tribune."

Where's the fellow who said that the Literary Digest poll was all wrong?—*Tampa Tribune.*

Speaking of lame ducks, we suppose some of them will sing their swan songs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The movie parachute-jumper is another man whose business seems to be falling off.—*American Lumberman.*

Scientist says that Chicago gangsters can be reformed by psychiatry. We didn't know the science was so deadly.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Where intelligence quotients fall down is in not listing what the person thinks he knows alongside his actual knowledge.—*Toledo Blade.*

Al Smith's column may be dull, but never "dry."—*Tampa Tribune.*

"Man the Master" is the title of a new book. Of course it's fiction.—*London Opinion.*

Writer says if you watch a game, it's pastime; and if you play it, it's recreation. And if you hear it, it's golf.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

In court, recently, a shoplifter attributed his crimes to absent-mindedness. Sheer fits of abstraction, of course.—*The Humorist.*

Mr. W. McCracken, the ex-international footballer, says that Britons are the finest losers in the world. Well, look at the practise we've had.—*Punch.*

A herbalist writes of a weed that, when burnt, can scent a whole house. We fear several boxes of these will be given away again this Xmas.—*London Opinion.*

Another instance of Europe's surrender to American ideas is the Geneva preparatory conference's obsession with miniature disarmament.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

William Mann, director of the national zoo at Washington, D. C., has left for Central America to collect ants. If he were only a collector of antis, he could stay in Washington the year around.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Under some circumstances it is the part of prudence to make out a list of the things you do not want for Christmas.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Einstein wants quiet and solitude while in this country. Why doesn't he suggest that he be seen only by those who understand relativity?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"My husband has no idea what I go through when he snores," said a woman witness last week. We have a suspicion that it may be his pockets.—*The Humorist.*

This country is quite right in barring immigrants who might become public charges, it being able to produce very satisfactory public charges of its own.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Illinois has constructed forty-one miles of absolutely straight highway, and the accident record will probably be greatly reduced if they find a way to keep forty-one miles of drivers straight, too.—*Boston Herald.*

Under a new form of Soviet censorship, Russian novelists will come under the control of various factories. In this country, it seems, sometimes such control already is being exercised by the cheese factories.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Woman's complete emancipation will never come until some genius has perfected a home that can be run by a steering-wheel, a clutch, and a brake.—*Louisville Times.*

Since the election, Mr. Hoover has been getting much better support from the press. Not a single newspaper denounced the President for his praise of advertising.—*The New Yorker.*

A traveler relates that he recently came across some African natives performing weird dances, yelling, and banging long clubs on the ground. Golf is played almost everywhere now.—*The Humorist.*

We see in the papers where a site previously used as a night-club has been converted into parking space. But then, if sufficiently sheltered, that should not be a very great change.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

It is difficult to follow Dr. Flexner's arraignment of liberal education in the United States. What could be more liberal than giving a man a college degree for dish-washing and stenography?—*New York Times.*

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Underwood & Underwood

Another Stage in India's Thirty-Year Revolution

The Round Table Conference on India, at St. James's Palace. Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald—at center right—presides.

India's Thirty Years of Revolution

IT HAS ONLY JUST DAWNED on a good many people in England that a revolution has been going on in India for thirty years.

This rather startling statement comes from a man of long and distinguished service in India, Sir Francis Younghusband. His books on India, Tibet, the Himalayas, and Africa are in many American libraries.

He is a bit amused when he hears folks in England talk of the situation in the land of Gandhi as "staggering the imagination" and "heading for catastrophe." His flesh refuses to creep.

The British themselves have been patiently and painfully leading India along the path toward self-rule for generations. Why look surprized now when she arrives there?

The thirty-year revolution in India, it seems, began when Indians flocked to Europe and the United States in large numbers, and came home with new ideas. It increased in pace after the Japanese war with Russia, says Sir Francis in the London *Spectator*, and the World War has only accelerated what was already under way.

Certainly since the war, he goes on to say, and since "an alien Statutory Commission has been parading round India making recommendations for its future, the movement has become more obvious to the naked eye." This famous expert on Indian and Asiatic affairs generally assures us, however, that:

"Any fool knows that in every country at the present time—France, Germany, Italy, even the United States—those responsible for government have to be on the guard against violence in revolution.

"But that India is in revolution is no disaster. It is, indeed, the very thing we have been working for these hundred years past.

"For with what other object did we deliberately educate the Indians and associate them with us in the administration and in the Law Courts in higher and higher positions, take them on to the Executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors, give them seats on Imperial Conferences and on the League of Nations, declare that responsible self-government was the goal of our policy in India, and set up miniature parliaments as a first step in that direction?

"For a century we have been trying to fit India to govern herself, and if she now clamors for self-government, why should we be staggered when the goal of all our efforts is just in sight?

"The reason given is because we fear that if we loosen our hold on India she will lapse into the chaos we now see in China. There is that risk. It requires no great intelligence to see that much. But who will be most conscious of it, we or the Indians?

"Are the Indians all fools? Have the Ruling Princes and Ministers who are here for the Conference no sense of responsibility for the fate of their own country? Have we any greater stake in India than they have?

"Surely, we may trust these grown-up Indians to have sense enough not to plunge India into disaster! In the face of danger Indians are far more prone to shun than seek responsibility.

"And when it comes to the actual occasion, one can hardly imagine responsible Indians demanding a premature withdrawal of the protecting hand of the British Empire."

If an ardent spirit of nationhood is flaming up within India, asks Sir Francis, what more excellent thing could we desire?

The British, he adds, could not wish that she should remain forever as dull and subservient as she was a hundred years ago when her administrators were complaining that they could not get the Indians to stand up for their rights, and that, therefore, it was impossible to make any progress. He continues:

"Now in its first fresh exuberance the new national spirit may be overflowing. But what present excess there is, is due more to the irritant of the Statutory Commission.

"What country would not be excited if a Commission of foreigners were going round adjudicating on its destiny? And because there is a temporary excess of feeling, we need not infer that there is anything fundamentally bad in the situation, and that we are heading for catastrophe.

"We must be a good deal cooler in our judgment than that. We must recognize that the whole world is in revolution, and that the revolution in India is only part of this world-revolution.

"The rise of a national spirit in India is a beautiful and a splendid thing—a thing to be encouraged—the one and only thing that can make India—and make her free and noble."

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Formosan Head-Hunters Amuck

HEAD-HUNTING DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN, seems to be the theme-song of the Taiyal tribe of the mountainous interior of Formosa, who for twenty-five years have fought Japanese authority, killing more than 7,000 persons.

While other Formosan aborigines submitted easily, say Tokyo press dispatches, the Head-Hunters continued fierce warfare against both Japanese soldiers and civilians.

Japanese troops numbering 10,000, employing bombing airplanes, have failed, we are told, to conquer these savages occupying the little-explored region of forests between Mount Morrison and Mount Sylvia in a campaign costing scores of millions of dollars.

What astonishes some Far Eastern editors is that hard on the heels of the report that Formosa was at last pacified, and that the aborigines, reduced in number and tamed in spirit, had all become quieted, news is received of the worst revolt for many years.

The reports have been very diverse and sensational, remarks the Kobe *Japan Weekly Chronicle*, but after the first exaggerations were discounted, there were still nearly a hundred victims definitely accounted for. We read then:

"It is stated that all the policemen within reach of the rebellious aborigines were killed; and, since so many of those whom it would have been much easier to kill escaped, there is a strong presumption that, tho the insurgents did not spare women and children, the chief objects of their hatred were the police themselves.

"No doubt, this was inevitable, but it shows how complete has been the failure of the method of pacification used.

"It is stated by some visitors that, for dealing with the aborigines, special policemen are chosen, a gentle and kindly manner being a necessary qualification.

"But, after all, they are the instruments of the enforcement of the law, and perhaps, notwithstanding the qualifications insisted on, the *fortiter in re* has, in most of them, outweighed the *suaviter in modo*.

"It is certain that the authorities themselves were deceived as to the completeness of the pacification, and mistook submission to force for contentment with the Japanese régime.

"The reports that armed men are closing in on the natives, while airplanes are bombarding them, indicate a resumption of the methods and policy which it was hoped had been abandoned.

"Some twenty years ago a high military officer incautiously spoke of the policy as one of extirpation, and for the time being it resembles that.

"Japan, of course, shares with other colonizing nations the misfortune of having been anything but a blessing to aboriginal subjects. But whereas in some cases it appears to have been a case of the people on a lower level of civilization being unable to exist in the new conditions, there seems to have been no such cause for the troubles that have been experienced in Formosa."

Le Miroir du Monde (Paris)

A Head-Hunter Beauty

One of her wedding presents was the skull of a victim of her husband.

THE tenor of the lives of the aborigines of Formosa, this Kobe weekly thinks, has been disturbed by the requirements of the camphor trade and other forestry operations. It is pointed out that the Formosans are free from the weaknesses of many primitive peoples, and could hold their own in spite of considerable changes in circumstances.

But they seem to be temperamentally averse to any kind of interference, it is noted, and they are prepared to fight against it to the bitter end. Now, it is claimed:

"This intractability seems to have been as unhealthful for them as docility has been for other backward peoples.

"The combination of severity and kindness is shown, by the latest unfortunate happenings, to have failed entirely, and the only way of dealing with the aborigines is apparently to leave them undisturbed.

"This, however, may be found difficult from an economic point of view. Life on the old plan demands a large area for a few people; and it is probably too much to expect that the Japanese administrators should leave a large part of the island entirely to itself.

"It would be very much against the grain, too, for the Japanese police are in the habit of a very detailed direction of those under their charge.

"The Chinese seemed to be able to compromise; with the Japanese, it is a case of either living according to Japanese ideas or perishing."

BUT the racial troubles of Formosa, it is then pointed out, do not end with the one-hundred-per-cent. Formosans. We are told that the Chinese Formosans, altho more amenable to pacification, are greater in number by far, and of a more formidable intellectual quality than the aborigines.

In dealing with the Chinese Formosans, it seems, considerable difficulties have been created by Japanese, who want quick returns on their various investments, and we are advised:

"Sugar has been a sore point with many of them, a good deal of compulsion having been used in order to get a sufficient supply of cane for the Japanese sugar-mills set up on the island.

"One of the questions which from time to time arises is with regard to opium. Both in Formosa and South Manchuria a greater anxiety to make sure that opium is a monopoly has been evinced than any wish to prevent it from being smoked at all.

"Not that Japan is specially blameworthy in this respect, since there are other governments in the Far East which have not been averse to deriving a revenue from opium-smoking.

"The long-lived smokers in Formosa have become a standing joke. It is confessed (since it could hardly be denied) that the addicts of to-day, who are allowed to buy opium, because sudden deprivation would be too cruel, are all new since prohibition came into force."

Le Miroir du Monde (Paris)

Bridal Gifts of Head-Hunting Bridegrooms

The eligible debutante among the Formosan Head-Hunters insists on a skull or two as a wedding gift from her fiance.

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Pilsudski's Renewed Supremacy

POLAND'S BIG BOSS, Marshal Pilsudski, is said to be more firmly seated in his dictatorial saddle than ever before. The Polish elections gave him a clear majority over all the other parties combined, but, according to adverse critics, they represent nothing but the determination of his Government to stay in power at all costs.

The final results in the Polish Diet, Warsaw dispatches inform us, show that the Government bloc, led by Marshal Pilsudski, won 248 seats out of a total of 444.

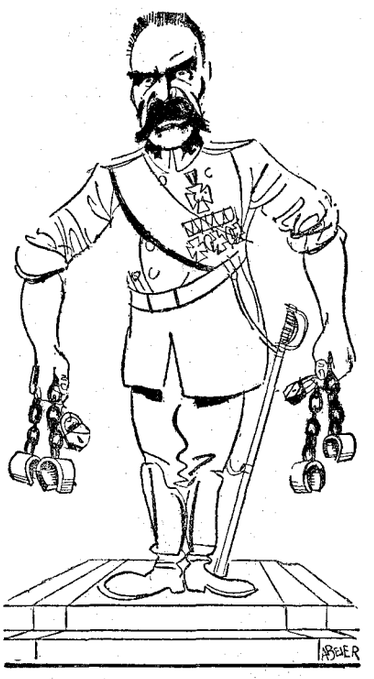
Fraud, imprisonment and brutality did their work so thoroughly, cries the Manchester *Guardian*, that the will of the Polish majority in future is to be as powerless in a Parliament as it has long been in the Government.

An irresponsible Government has called into existence an irresponsible Parliament, this famous Liberal daily asserts:

"Marshal Pilsudski by emasculating the Parliament has driven opposition underground, but the whole past history of his race suggests that by doing so he will make it not less but more powerful.

"In place of the security with which he hopes to attract foreign investors, his policy is likely to undermine confidence.

"He has destroyed the basis of consent, which is the best guaranty of the safety of foreign capital. He has made it appear that only by revolution can the Government be changed."



A Moscow Thrust

Pilsudski: "Would any other representatives of the people like to express their opinions?"

—"Pravda" (Moscow).

BUT Poland is to some extent an exceptional State in Europe, Marshal Pilsudski himself claims in an interview published in the semiofficial *Gazeta Polska* (Warsaw). It is exceptional, he maintains, in having "a stable and well-defined one-party majority in Parliament." In fact, he considers this as making for "political stability and inner strength and development." In this interview, communicated to the American press by the Polish Telegraphic Agency (New York), we read that the Marshal believes—

"It is very difficult to regulate many problems by means of legislation because, if only for technical reasons, no legislative treatment possesses enough elasticity of action. 'I have often tried'—says Pilsudski—'to counteract the stubborn logic of jurists so that they should not compromise the law by the very lack of logic of technical procedure.'

"The Marshal quotes examples of such cases, and says that they paralyze the efficiency of Cabinet ministers by sheer technicalities. He believes Parliament should proceed with limiting its functions by granting the Government the liberty to regulate various domains of public life by decrees while Parliament would remain within the domain of politics.

"And politics should never influence the 'technique' of the Government. Such a solution forms a basis of efficacious collaboration by Parliament and Cabinet."

Among the French press, habitually very sympathetic to their friend Poland, satisfaction is expressed in noting that the country has a stable government. Nevertheless, the fact that Marshal Pilsudski caused the arrest of a certain number of Deputies and of Opposition propagandists, before the elections, disturbs some French editors.

For instance, the Paris *Temps*, semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, remarks that such measures "always produce a painful impression in a democratic country, and it is not certain that they serve favorably the cause of those that undertake them." For all that, it believes that a strong and prosperous Poland is necessary for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

Shall Servants Be Unionized?

THE MERE POSSIBILITY that men and women engaged in domestic service in England should be unionized, we are told, makes employers indignant, and the employed scornful.

But unemployment among women in that country is a very grave problem, as it also is among men. Meanwhile, it seems, there are lots of places open for them as servants. But the refusal of so many women to do such work has aroused a lively discussion as to why this necessary and honorable occupation should be so universally despised.

The Labor party, we are advised, has published a pamphlet entitled, "What's Wrong with Domestic Service?" A full inquiry into the matter is sought, and many pertinent questions are asked.

Domestic service certainly is despised, observes the Manchester *Guardian*, and that "not so much because it means hard work for none-too-generous pay, as because of a vague social humiliation that is associated with it." Altho it is a skilled occupation, as the Labor party claims, still *The Guardian* points out that:

"Unfortunately, under present circumstances it often does involve a loss of status; and, therefore, very understandably, women tend to shun it, or will turn to it only as a last resort.

"The reason for this is probably of great antiquity, connected with the fact that in primitive societies, cooking and cleaning for another household than your own is slave's work.

"And the relation between employer and employed is, in the case of domestic service, peculiarly intimate—not, as in a factory or office, a matter of selling so many hours at such a price and the thing finishing there, but connected with personal tasks whose performance ordinarily arises out of emotions rather than economics.

"Yet there is no reason at all why a civilized society should not alter its way of looking at domestic service—should not get to regard the work of cleaning floors and making beds and cooking dinners as exactly on a par with any other work.

"When that happens women will be no more reluctant to enter domestic service than they are now to take up nursing as a career.

"An important step in bringing about such a change would be for domestic servants to organize themselves into a trade union."

BUT a very different attitude toward unionizing domestic servants is disclosed by the London *Daily Mail*. Innumerable mistresses and servants, in letters reaching it continuously, repudiate with indignation or ridicule the idea that Trade Unionism will remedy the supposed ills of domestic life.

Not all of the letters come from ideally contented households, it is asserted. Some of the mistresses complain of slovenliness and indiscipline in the kitchen. Some of the servants suffer under difficult employers, but this newspaper assures us—

"Even these, who are comparatively few, are for the most part in agreement with the majority that where things go right they are best left alone, and where they go wrong the intervention of an inspector or a shop steward is of all things least likely to improve them.

"The truth is that in an age when all governments are Socialist in respect of the facts that they vie with one another in creating new regulations to obey, new forms to fill, new officials to pry into our personal affairs, it is only in the home that we can comfort ourselves with the surviving relics of the days when ours was a free country."

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The Mosquito's Other Food

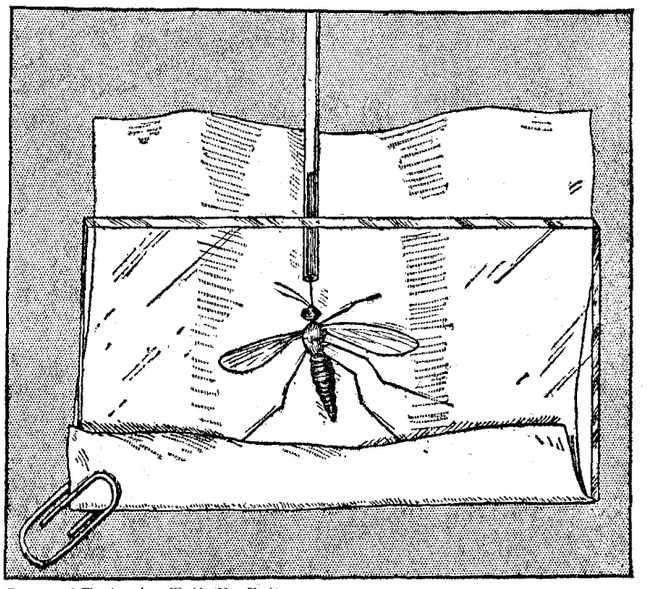
IT CAN'T BE SUCKING BLOOD all the time, for it lives in swarms in places where there is no blood to suck—on the dry sands of the Sahara, for instance, and on the ice and snow of the Arctic.

Its natural food is the sap of plants. Recent experiments seem to show that it actually prefers vegetable to animal juices, tho this is not quite certain.

In any case, it can live quite contentedly where no animal life is found. The male mosquito does not suck blood at all; in fact, not only is "the female of the species more deadly than the male," but the male never bites.

Writes the author of an article in *The American Weekly* (New York):

"Anybody who has stept into a swamp in summer time and stirred up a cloud of hungry mosquitoes has wondered what



Courtesy of *The American Weekly* (New York)

How to Study Mrs. Skeeter

The live mosquito, held securely by soft paper on the glass plate so that it feels no discomfort, but can not injure itself by struggling, is being fed through a minute glass tube various foods, to determine which kind it eats with the greatest relish.

the little pests would have had for their dinner if the unfortunate intruder had not arrived. Science now can explain.

"Everybody knows that mosquitoes 'breed in water.' And yet the little singing nuisances are often encountered miles and miles from any body of water, and there are plenty of them in the world's driest deserts.

"We think of the mosquitoes as a summer pest. And yet we are told that the biggest and worst mosquitoes are to be found in the Arctic.

"And these insects are always ready to bite and suck human blood, altho they can not have had that sort of food for years.

"Science has now tamed the mosquito, and feeds and studies it at leisure.

"The desert mosquitoes belong to three or four species which have the habit of breeding and developing very quickly in the pools of water which lie on the desert surface for a day or two after rain.

"The same ability of some mosquito varieties to develop quickly and in enormous numbers whenever conditions happen to be favorable, explains the sudden appearance of clouds of the insects after they have been missing for a long time.

"Dr. Harrison G. Dyar, mosquito expert of the National Museum, records another variety, this time a rather large one, which has been detected making its way down the open chimneys of houses, all the windows of which were screened securely against it. And the mystery of where mosquitoes find food when there is no human blood to live on has been solved by the discovery that many of them live, by necessity or by preference, on the sweet juices of plants."

Two Russian experimenters, Dr. N. Kadletz and Dr. L. Kusmina, recently concluded, indeed, that mosquitoes actually prefer these sweet plant saps when they are available, rejecting in their favor even a chance to sup through the tenderest human skin.

The Kadletz and Kusmina technique is to place a living mosquito against a glass plate, like a bit of window-pane, and to hold the insect there by a loose cover of soft paper or some other material. The insect may be fed with any desired material, and can have its reactions tested scientifically. To quote further:

"These Russian investigators found that mosquitoes of a common variety, one of those believed to carry malaria, would drink sweetened water more readily than human blood. Ninety per cent. of the mosquitoes drank sweetened water eagerly.

"It does not necessarily follow, because these captive mosquitoes preferred the sugar-and-water diet to the blood diet, that free mosquitoes would rather suck honey from a flower or sap from a tree than to bite their way through a human skin. The likes and dislikes of a human being tied down firmly between a plate-glass window and a canvas blanket might not be the same, either, as those of an individual normal and free.

"That is why American experts are not quite willing to go all the way with the two Russians. Yet there can be no doubt that the Russian tests confirm the ability of the mosquitoes to eat sweet plant saps, when necessary, and thus explain what myriads of mosquitoes live on when there are no animals around.

"One-half of the mosquito population, indeed, always lives on plant juices, and never bites animals at all. This half is composed of the males, for it is only female mosquitoes that bite and suck blood.

"The males, on the other hand, possess an apparatus of even more interest to science—the complicated hearing apparatus, which they seem to use chiefly to find the females with wh ch they hope to mate. Every one has heard the singing or droning sound of the female mosquito as she flies around.

"On the head of the male mosquito are two long, tufted projections. These are a curious kind of ear, apparently designed especially to pick up the song of the female, to identify it as animated from the proper species, and to follow this love message to its source."

Some 1,500 varieties of mosquitoes have been identified by scientists. Dr. Dyar lists 131 varieties in the United States alone. Many of them live in curious places. Several species prefer to breed in small pockets of water in holes in old trees or in depressions on the upper sides of branches. We read:

"Another kind of mosquito, also listed by Dr. Dyar, has never been found anywhere except in the tiny pools of foul, contaminated water in the hollow fly-trap of the pitcher plant. Still another species has been found nowhere except in pools of ice-cold water close to the margin of snow on Mount Rainier, in Washington.

"This explains the Arctic mosquito, and some day an explorer's ship or airplane may bring down to us a family of them, and then we will have them as an all-year pest.

"One tropical species apparently breeds only in the watery liquid in open joints of the bamboo plant. Still another variety occurs only in certain oases in the Sahara Desert, separated by hundreds of miles from any other water body from which the ancestors of these Sahara insects can have migrated.

"Of the commoner species some are exclusively forest insects, never venturing out into the more sunlit country beyond the trees. Others are house dwellers by preference, including one or two of those believed to be chiefly responsible for the spread of malaria. Several of these house mosquitoes seem to be immigrants from Europe, like the house mouse and the house rat.

"One species, Dr. Dyar records, apparently likes the blood

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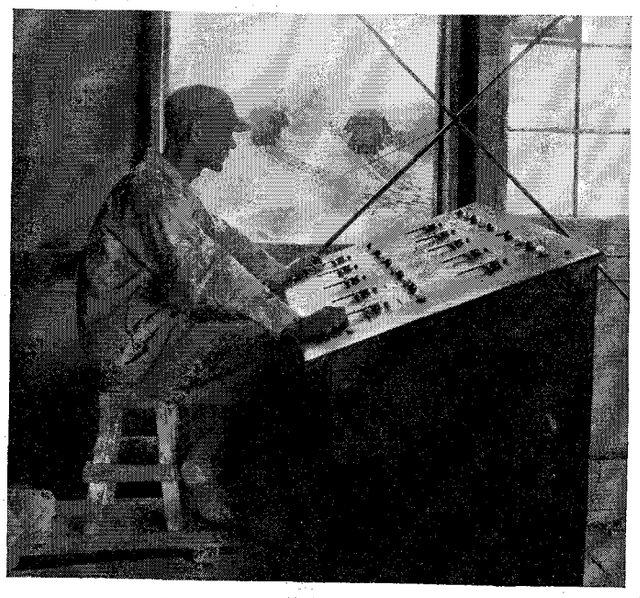
of frogs, but does not touch human beings. Another kind will bite a horse, but not the man riding on the horse, apparently preferring horse blood. The larvæ of one of the species that breed in the holes in trees seem to live entirely by eating up other mosquito larvæ.

"The new methods devised by the Russian scientists open the door to the study of mosquitoes which may point the way eventually to some practical plan for ridding mankind of these annoying and dangerous pests."

A Fantom Railway in Texas

A CEMENT PLANT AT DALLAS, Texas, has a railway on which cars transfer rock from the pit to the crusher, apparently without the direction of human beings. Nobody rides on the cars, which move from place to place,



The Man Who Makes It Go

starting and stopping here and there, as if possest of an uncanny intelligence of their own.

This unique railway operates by means of special electric equipment manufactured by the General Electric Company, says B. S. Havens, of the company's news bureau, in a recent press bulletin. It is known as the "riderless larry car" system, and uses a method of remote control devised by that company. Says Mr. Havens:

"Each car is equipped with two 50-horse-power motors with electric brakes and no other control devices of any kind. Power is collected from the track system. Two operators, located where they can view the loading and unloading of the cars and their movements, govern the principal car movements.

"Cement rock, from which the cement is made, is excavated over a mile from the crusher. An inexpensive haulage system was needed, and the 'riderless larry car' was adapted for the purpose.

"The track on which the cars run is divided into sections insulated from each other. The motor-driven cars collect their energy from an extra rail. Switches on control-desks in front of the two operators control the delivery of energy to each section of track. By energizing all the sections, a car runs from one end of the track to the other. By energizing one section only, the car runs through that section to the next, whereupon, the energy supply being cut off, the brakes automatically set and stop the car. Cars can be 'inched' along, a short distance at a time, by applying energy to the section momentarily. Cars will not coast indefinitely on a dead-track section because of the automatic action of the brakes. The direction of travel can be changed as simply as the current can be turned on or off—merely by throwing a switch.

"Another interesting feature is the conservation of power made possible by the use of 'squirrel-cage' induction motors. A characteristic of such motors is that they tend to maintain constant speed under all circumstances. On down-grades gravity will not materially overspeed the cars, but will be automatically converted into electricity, for the motors will then act as generators. The power thus generated will be fed back into the power system, helping to operate other cars on other sections of track.

"The use of induction motors is new for such applications, direct-current motors usually being employed."

How Common Things Work

XL—Pointers on Painting Wood

SINCE PAINT ON WOOD IS USED for looks and for its protective qualities, it is important that it should "stay put," and that it should be promptly renewed when it fails.

Paint that peels or flakes off is neither pretty nor effective. Bare spots or patches of wood on a painted surface give a foothold for decay and advertise the owner's heedlessness or ignorance.

In a recent bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (Washington), F. L. Browne, senior chemist of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, gives valuable information and advice on this subject. He writes:

"The impression has long prevailed that outside house paints must be mixed according to the kind of wood to be coated.

"Experimental study proves these recommendations to be unnecessarily complicated.

"The painter need not change the composition of his priming-coat for different softwoods. Paint will not last equally long

Illustrations by courtesy of the General Electric Company, Schenectady

The "Riderless Larry Car" on Its Way

on all woods, but the differences are not reduced materially by the proportions of paint, oil, and thinner.

"Where moisture in large amounts gains access to the backs of painted boards, paint coatings may fail by blistering and peeling, or may be discolored with materials leached from the wood. Such trouble can be prevented only by discovering the source of the moisture, and removing it.

"The painting characteristics of a board depend primarily upon the amount and distribution of summer wood in it. Summer wood is the dense, horny, dark-colored portion of the annual-growth ring, formed in the tree late in the growing season.

"It is much less porous than the spring wood.

"Altho liquids move more readily through the dense summer wood, and paint oils are found to penetrate more deeply there, paint coatings do not seem to secure so firm an anchorage on summer wood as they do on spring wood; as a result, coatings fail by flaking from the summer wood, leaving it bare while the spring wood remains apparently well covered.

"The density of a softwood board measures roughly its ability

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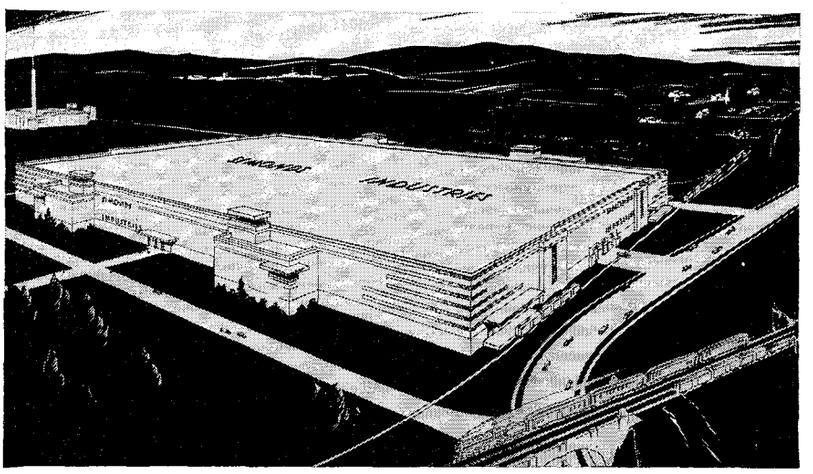
to hold paint coatings, because boards are heavy or light according as they contain much or little summer wood. However, if a board has many annual-growth rings per inch, it may have the summer wood confined to narrow bands, and yet be moderately heavy.

"Such boards hold paint far better than boards of equal weight cut from more rapidly grown trees, in which the summer wood is present in wide bands.

"In the Forest Products Laboratory's tests, the cedars, cypress, and redwood held paint best, and northern white pine, western white pine, and sugar pine did almost as well. With southern yellow pine and Douglas fir, which are abundantly available woods whose high strength makes them especially suitable for building construction, together with western larch,



From an architect's drawing by the Austin Company, Cleveland

"No Capricious Sunlight": The Windowless Factory

serious flaking of the coatings from the summer wood occurred sooner than with the other species tested.

"Western yellow pine, white fir, the hemlocks, and the spruces fell between the white pine group and the southern yellow pine-Douglas fir group.

"Knots and pitch play a large part in the grading of lumber. Since they give trouble in painting, the select grades are more satisfactory to paint than the common grades. Knots in the pines seem to be more objectionable than sound knots in cedars, hemlocks, white fir, and larch.

"Edge-grained boards hold paint far better than flat-grained boards, because the bands of summer wood in the edge-grained boards are cut in such a manner that they are as narrow as possible.

"Among flat-grained boards, those surfaced and painted on the bark side (the side nearer the bark of the log) are more satisfactory to paint than those turned pith side out, because there is less danger of the 'grain shelling out.'"

ALTHO the buyer of lumber in small quantities can seldom confine his purchases to the kinds of material that give best paint service, he can sometimes distribute his lumber to advantage among the various parts of his building. Paint wears out most rapidly where exposed to sunlight, and the time for repainting is determined by the part on which the paint fails first. As a rule this is the south side, tho shading by trees and neighboring buildings may alter conditions. We read further:

"Repainting should not be put off until the old coating has flaked badly and much bare wood is exposed.

"The old coating serves as the foundation for the new one. Very often coatings fail to give adequate protection against weathering long before they flake noticeably. This is especially true of flat-grained boards of some species that hold paint well because of their low content of summer wood.

"Conspicuous wood checks or cracks show clearly that the wood is no longer receiving sufficient protection, even tho the coating is apparently intact. Repainting neither heals nor entirely conceals weathering damage that has become conspicuous, but if the wood is repainted promptly when minute wood checks begin to appear, it can be protected from weathering indefinitely."

A Windowless Factory

IT WILL BE A "PRIVILEGE," we are told, for toilers to work in a building without windows.

It will be the very latest thing in factories, now building in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. It will be hygienically perfect, we are assured.

No capricious sunlight, but mellow, uniform illumination by electricity. No breezes, hot or cold, fierce or gentle, but plenty of fresh air, passing gently through the building. Lots of light and air, but both under perfect control.

Says a dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"Award of a contract for industry's first windowless factory building, a $1,500,000 plant, entirely without daylight, and embodying radically advanced ideas for scientific creation of artificial lighting, ventilation and other working conditions, was announced in Cleveland recently by the Austin Company, engineers and builders. The structure will be built for the Simonds Industries, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. It will contain five acres, and will be one story in height.

"A. T. Simonds, president of the saw company, advised the engineers the decision to build at this time was based upon the confidence of the firm's officials that business recovery was near, and their belief that present construction costs are favorable for immediate expansion against future needs.

"The building will have solid, sound-absorbing walls.

"Its roof will have neither windows nor skylights.

"Illumination will come from hundreds of 1,000-watt electric lights, arranged to provide uniform light intensity, which is rarely possible in daylight factories dependent upon the cleanliness of windows or upon the weather.

"One of the many innovations will be the painting of machines in orange color to increase their visibility and help reduce accidents. Walls and ceiling will be blue, green, and white.

"The ventilation system will bring fresh air to all parts of the structure after purification and temperature regulation. Cork pads will be used under heavy machinery, and other efforts will be made to keep noise at a minimum.

"Production of three of the Simonds factories, one in Chicago and the others in Fitchburg, will be concentrated in the new plant. Construction is now under way."

Profits from Comfort

COMFORTABLE WORKING CONDITIONS make for efficient service.

This was not the opinion of our fathers, who believed that "pampering" the workers would encourage them to take their ease.

Opinion about this has notably changed. *The Industrial Bulletin* of Arthur D. Little, Inc. (Cambridge, Mass.), notes the significance of a changed attitude of industrial executives as shown in their recent adoption of scientific methods in improving the physical condition of employees. It goes on:

"Miners are treated with short-wave light to supply sunlight deficiency, with reported improved health, fewer accidents and, incidentally, reduced net operating costs.

"An English firm has found that special spectacles have increased the efficiency of textile inspectors an average of 20 per cent.—the spectacles are supplied even to girls with normal eyesight, a corresponding correction being made for others. The end of the working day no longer finds them exhausted by long-continued eye-strain.

"Humidity control in a blade factory reduced accidents from cut fingers to an almost negligible number. The dryness of the inspectors' fingers was found to be the major factor."

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A Hundred Different Stories Enacted in the Lobby

This scene in "Grand Hotel" may be observed any day in a thousand cities.

A Mirror for Travelers

"GRAND HOTEL" IS A GRAND PLAY; but it might have lost much of its glamour if it had been in less competent hands than Herman Shumlin's.

So many things are doing on the stage that some directors might have just left them out, or curtailed them for economy.

That is where Herman Shumlin comes in.

He has brought us the Reinhardt manner and gone Reinhardt one better, for report has it that the play did not do so well in Berlin, whence it came to us by way of William A. Drake's translation of Vicki Baum's original.

"Grand Hotel" reports that business is "unbelievably big," and Ward Morehouse of the New York *Sun* hazards his guess that "you'll find 'Grand Hotel' in Forty-first Street [at the National Theater] the Fourth of July."

Since the "production" looms so large in the play's success, Mr. Morehouse takes up the question "Who is Shumlin?"

"Herman Shumlin is a showman who wandered east from his home town, Atwood, Col.

"He was general manager for Jed Harris during the 'Broadway' régime and later he and Paul Streger, who was also with the Harris office, became partners. They did one play, 'Celebrity,' by Willard Keefe.

"The next Shumlin offering—he and Streger were now working separately—was 'The Command Performance.' But it was not until 'The Last Mile' came along that he came really into attention.

"And now, following the excellent 'Last Mile' with so exciting an offering as 'Grand Hotel,' he finds himself one of the talked-about producers—and directors—of theatrical New York."

THE critics write in a chorus of praise, so there is no debating of merits here.

Robert Littell in the New York *World* gives plot and comment in as compact a way as any.

He begins with a glance at the play's birthplace:

"One expects this kind of full-blooded nervous energy, clean-cut, economical, bursting with life, with more life and lives than it seems possible to pack into one play, from that part of the world.

"Only with a revolving stage such as the National Theater's could we get the quick scene changes that transport us into every corner of this hotel, from romance to tragedy, from jewel thieves to Russian dancers, from the changing crowds of a hotel lobby to the culminating shot in a dark and lonely bedroom.

"We jump from one character, one room, to another, before we have time to catch our breath.

"These dozens of people, the rooms in which they die or sign contracts or ask little stenographers to undress, at first seem fragments. Gradually, surely, the fragments click into place, and at the end it has all added up into a superbly solid and exciting whole.

"So admirably interlocking a story, with its apparently irrelevant pauses and crescendos, can not be retold here.

"There is a Russian dancer, with her changing moods, her return to the room after being hissed, her manager, her maid, her priceless jewels.

"And a crook, a handsome, fascinating crook of a baron, who comes to steal and stays to love, and tries (by what means you must see for yourself) to raise money enough to go away with her.

"And a pathetic, good-hearted yokel, whose doctor has told him he must die, and who is spending his last days in a semi-tragic whirl of glamour and gambling.

"And a business man who puts over a deal and hires the pretty stenographer for her personal as well as her professional talents.

"And this grand hotel is swarming with others besides.

"Seldom have I seen a play which gave one a stronger, a fuller sense of life going on in other rooms, of elevators going up and down and bellboys hurrying with messages and off-stage characters dancing to half-heard music.

"The play, which sticks so close to its assembling of several stories into one, is also full of rumor and expectancy and the sense that any one may turn up and anything may happen next.

"Mr. Shumlin has done a very difficult job of direction and a beautiful piece of casting. Even in the rush and excitement of so crowded a play the audience practically stopt it by the ovation it gave to Eugenie Leontovich (the Russian dancer), one of the loveliest, most subtle and original pieces of acting I can remember to have seen.

"Henry Hull, better than he has ever been before, to my mind, did as a baron in whom the mixture of rascal and romantic adventurer was just right. Sam Jaffe was the yokel, by turns comic and pathetic, to perfection. Siegfried Rumann (the business man) did a piece of characterization that was a whole play in itself.

"I have few adjectives left for Hortense Alden (the stenog-

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rapher). Let her scene in which she sells herself to the businessman be quickly recorded as a jewel of its kind.

"Miss Bernstein's sets added greatly to the electric excitement in the air."

The Cover

THE time to shiver has come, and if you need help in that direction turn to the cover.

Undisturbed by any life, human or animal, the gelid pool in the center of a deep woods will welcome only the hardiest.

First Her Pearls, Then Her Love

The crook (Henry Hull) returns the stolen pearls of the Russian dancer (Eugenie Leontovich) when confronted by her, and love succeeds. In "Grand Hotel."

But no one can deny that Marion Gray Traver has given a glimpse of real winter; there is sunshine in the center, but this spot accentuates the dark trees and the bluish gray snow shadows.

Massachusetts is the locale, where the artist has done much of her sketching and painting. The broad strokes are produced by the palet knife, the artist discarding brushes.

She is the daughter of the late George A. Traver, the eminent American landscape-painter, and from him she derived her whole knowledge of art, never having entered any art school.

Miss Traver is a well-known exhibitor in and about New York, in Chicago, Toledo, Grand Rapids, and elsewhere. Quoting *The Art News* (New York):

"Marion Gray Traver gains a rich variety of tone and sensitive definition of form in her landscapes. Her winter subjects are highly satisfying. As a colorist she may hold a high place, and for composition, delicate handling, and refined choice of subject, her work in general commands recognition."

Dr. Flexner's Bombshell

HAS EDUCATION become a "bargain-counter system, presided over by quacks"?

This shot fired by Dr. Abraham Flexner against American educational institutions, naming Columbia, Chicago and Harvard outright, with numerous State-endowed and smaller colleges following, has had reverberations in many quarters outside college halls.

But the presidents of colleges attacked, so far, preserve their calm.

Dr. Flexner has been expert for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and also a director of the General Education Board.

He now issues a volume through the Oxford University Press, called "Universities—American, English. German," and the general indictment, so far as America is concerned, is that even our most exalted institutions have given way to the sway of "the quack, the technician, the clever 'salesman' and the practical man."

Nowhere in the world, he affirms, "as new departures have been proposed, has critical sense been so feebly operative."

By comparison the ancient English universities, whatever their defects, "are as seats of higher learning incomparably superior to anything that has been created in America."

Admitting that "institutions have increased their facilities," he contends that they have "needlessly cheapened, vulgarized, and mechanized themselves."

The benefit of a doubt is given in his statement: "Perhaps the phenomena I have in mind are transient—mere symptoms developed on the way to something better."

Taking a survey of Columbia's curricula, Dr. Flexner makes some remarkable discoveries, one of which deals with Columbia's profit from home-study courses:

"I have said that a student of Columbia College may study serious subjects in a serious fashion.

"But he may also complete the requirements for a bachelor's degree by including in his course of study 'principles of advertising,' 'the writing of advertising copy,' 'advertising layouts,' 'advertising research,' 'practical poultry raising,' 'secretarial booking,' 'business English,' 'elementary stenography,' 'newspaper practise,' 'reporting and copy editing,' 'feature writing,' 'book reviewing,' 'wrestling, ju-jutsu, and self-defense.'

"If an advanced student in the School of Practical Arts, he may count toward a Columbia degree courses taken in Teachers College—an independent corporation belonging to Columbia—'cookery—fundamental processes,' 'fundamental problems in clothing,' 'clothing decoration,' 'family meals,' 'recent research in cookery,' 'food etiquette and hospitality,' 'principles of home laundering,' 'social life of the home,' 'gymnastics and dancing for men, including practise in clog dancing,' and 'instruction (elementary or advanced) in school orchestras and bands.'

"Is not this an appalling situation? By the hundreds, crude, poorly taught, eager boys and girls, eighteen to twenty years of age resort to Columbia to be educated."

PASSAGES like this make Lewis Gannett, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, observe that Dr. Flexner "muckrakes with magnificent passion."

Harvard is let down rather easily, with special references to its graduate School of Business. Its assailant asserts that "business can never be made a profession."

Chicago, it is stated, "is not above competing with the high schools of the State by offering correspondence courses of high-school grade for matriculation."

Dr. Hutchins, however, has just announced a drastic reorganization of Chicago's courses, so consideration of his plan must be left for another issue.

Having reached this point, the critic of our education pauses to ponder the public appetite for such tables of sweets:

"Is it strange that the general American public is utterly at sea as to what education is, as to what purpose the college

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serves, as to where the line should be drawn between mere tricks, vocational training, practical experience, and intellectual development, when great universities descend to such humbug as to confer the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science on the terms above described?"

APPLAUSE for the Doctor's outspokenness appears quite widely in the press. "Education to-day," says the Philadelphia *Record*, "is not only modern; it is a little giddy." In fact:

"Much of the new work lacks substance or sense. A great deal of it is due to the mere competitive spirit—the colleges compete with each other in putting more icing on the scholastic cake."

The picture presented seems to the New York *World* "both amusing and depressing." "Instead of discipline and intellectual stimulation, the student gets only coddling." "Time and money are worse than wasted."

"The American college," says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* apologetically, "has forgotten what it is trying to do. It is not so much immoral as confused."

The Newark *Evening News* tries to see a mitigating circumstance:

"Perhaps Dr. Flexner misses a point of importance to his argument in ignoring the fact that much of the misuse of the universities of which he complains may be laid at the doors of industry and business, which demand the wholesale production of individuals trained in the minor techniques required by their 'personnel departments.'"

Something like a cheer comes from the Providence *Evening Bulletin*:

"We hope he wins the battle, for the principles which he advocates are excellent.

"He pleads for real intellectual growth. In our American philosophy of achievement efficiency has been overemphasized.

"Cleverness has outshone culture."

DR. BUTLER of Columbia leaves it to subordinates to make what reply is so far forthcoming. Reported by the New York *Times*, Dr. J. W. Cunliffe, director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, defends his particular field:

"So far as the courses in reporting and copy editing, feature writing and book reviewing are concerned, it is true that they count for credit toward a bachelor's degree in journalism.

"It is hard to see why they should not, and, indeed, any course in journalism which did not include these subjects would be an absurdity.

"If Dr. Flexner thinks that these courses can be passed without intellectual effort, he should try them, but I gather that he needs no further training in what he regards as the tricks of journalism, that is, the arts of sensational misrepresentation."

The New Haven *Register* would not wholly abandon the colleges to take the lash:

"Circumstances seem to indicate that, regardless of the merit in some of Dr. Flexner's charges, on the whole they will not be viewed too seriously.

"Harvard's business school, for instance, came in for a more than severe attack. This is especially curious because only a few weeks ago the French Government decided to model its new business school in Paris after the Harvard plan.

"This decision was made after inspecting all the leading business schools in the world."

Chesterton Discovers Main Street

SO MANY ENGLISHMEN see Americans as lecture-hungry audiences that the real thing never comes through to them.

This is a discovery G. K. Chesterton has made by sitting down in a simple home in South Bend, Indiana, for six weeks.

Of course he had to go out once a day to attend to his lecture course on Victorian literature in Notre Dame University.

The Crook Fails at Cards

While the yokel (Sam Jaffe, sitting behind Henry Hull, foreground) wins every time. In "Grand Hotel."

It is ten years or more since he was last here, and the years have, of course, had their way with him as with the rest of us.

The New York *Times* interviewer gives his portrait:

"He is a Gargantuan figure, topped by an ample head and a big-featured, kindly, sage face.

"Despite his fifty-six years, he has a luxuriant shock of wavy steel-gray hair, and his keen blue eyes never lose the twinkle that takes the sting from his most devastating shafts.

"His voice should be roaring, but it is thin and subdued. And his mind is as keen and flashing as his body is ponderous."

HE discovered Main Street, and liked it. Main Street people were not as Mr. Lewis had led him to believe. This is what he found:

"I lived in an ordinary, jolly little frame house with a middle-class family, and that was much nicer.

"I don't think Sinclair Lewis would have greatly improved that family by teaching them to talk Ibsen and the like. I don't think they should be changed much. I didn't realize before how very real is the civic equality of America.

"In England the people are all kind and polite to each other, but they are all labeled according to classes.

"In South Bend there are no labels. They don't belong to upper or lower classes. They are just people. That is very jolly, and it is very arresting to an Englishman.

"The greatest difference between the English and the Americans is that an Englishman is always wishing that people would go away and leave him to sulk in his garden, while Americans, such as I met in South Bend, seem never to want people to go away."

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The Sects' War in Africa

THIS WAY TO HEAVEN.

But a Uganda chief, looking at the various sectarian sign-posts confronting him, failed to be imprest by the narrowness of the missionaries, and built a school where teachers of the several faiths worked together, where denominational labels didn't count.

He could not believe that one church alone held the key to salvation.

And among so many churches, how was he to choose?

Yet, in spite of their religious differences, so confusing to the simple blacks, who can measure Africa's debt to Livingstone and the missionaries who followed him?

Who can put down in mere words what is owing to those men, who, triumphing over tropical diseases, physical hardships, and savage opposition from the natives, brought light to the "Dark Continent," and left their bones as memorials?

Granting the debt, however, it is questioned whether the missionaries of to-day are laboring more to help the natives than to bring so many converts to their respective folds.

Are they building a Church or only churches? Are they teaching only a catechism at the expense of all the arts of civilization and of the new outlook on life which the biological sciences have revealed?

Keystone View photograph

In Angling for Souls

Says Julian Huxley, grandson of the famous scientist, the missions in Africa place too little stress on secular education of the natives.

LET us look at the African scene with Julian Huxley. He pays a generous tribute to the Christian pioneers who blazed the trail in that once mysterious land, but sees their successors retarding the development of the black people.

A grandson of Thomas E. Huxley, famous scientist and philosopher, and a brother of Aldous Huxley, noted English novelist, Julian Huxley is Fullerian professor of physiology in the Royal Institution and honorary lecturer at King's College, London. He went to East Africa last year to study native education on behalf of the British Colonial Office Advisory Committee, and being a distinguished biologist and a man of wide-ranging interests, scientific and humane, made himself familiar with nearly every aspect of African life. A full account of his experiences and observations is to be published by Harper Brothers next spring. He reviews the scene now in *Harper's Magazine*.

What part, he asks, are the missionaries to play in the new, stabilized Africa? They are a powerful body, he observes:

"Missionary effort is now better organized than many businesses.

"The income of the various Protestant Missionary Societies has risen steadily from about two and three-fourths million pounds [$13,750,000] in 1895 to nearly fifteen million pounds [$75,000,000] in 1925. In the latter year they had over 7,000 ordained ministers in the field, and claimed a total of over eight million converts, with over three and one-half million communicants.

"Figures do not seem to be available for the income of Roman Catholic Missions, but their effort is of the same order of magnitude, since in the same year they boasted over 8,000 European priests in the Mission field, and about seven and one-half million native converts."

ON the credit side, then, of the vast missionary effort are all grades of devotion and sacrifice. The result can not be measured merely in terms of converts. Medical missions are accomplishing first-class and indispensable work. Missionary schools are performing an immense service, and the missions' dissemination of new and healthier ways of living must be taken into the account.

But on the debit side of the balance, as he sees it, Mr. Huxley states that missionary endeavor puts conversion far above education, uses secular knowledge merely as a bait to angle for souls, and adds that in hundreds of bush-schools hymns and catechism take the lion's share of the curriculum. Many valuable native customs are lost in the process.

In fact, writes Mr. Huxley, "the people who drop their pennies into the missionary box at home would often be astonished enough if they could see the miserable huts that serve as schools, still more, if they could hear the limitations of the teaching, and most of all, if they realized the extremely casual attendance at such schools."

MR. HUXLEY estimates that "only between thirty and forty per cent. of the children put down as attending mission schools in East Africa were getting an education worth calling an education."

It is of fundamental importance to ask whether Christianity and the mission methods of Christianizing are suitable to the African. Some of the creeds prest on the Dark Continent, says Mr. Huxley, are little more advanced than those they are attempting to oust. For instance,

"We attempt to wean the Negro from his addiction to magic, and yet allow him to be preached at and converted by people who solemnly believe in prayers for rain, the literal inspiration of the Bible, the historical truth of Genesis' account of Creation, and all the rest of it!

"Over and over again I was warned about the difficulty of introducing biological ideas into native education—because biology implied evolution, and evolution (altho admittedly the greatest and most illuminating single new idea which we owe to the nineteenth century) was anathema to large sections of Protestant and Catholic missionaries alike."

AND this in spite of that large company to whom science has revealed a new conception of the universe, who "find religion a way of life, an attitude of mind, not a body of dogma or a system of salvation, and who believe that religion can live only if it abandons its primitive certitude and learns to change and grow."

The view of some of the more liberal younger missionaries, writes Mr. Huxley, is that the theological aspect of Christianity should be reduced to a minimum in mission work, and that the stress be laid on its ethical side, and also upon the general raising of the native's standard of life and thought, irrespective of whether he become formally converted or not:

"They would accordingly do everything in their power to keep as much as possible of customs like initiation which lie at the root of tribal organization and native psychology, of the dances which are the African's most cherished recreation and his chief emotional outlet, of local art and music, crafts and folklore which embody the soul of the people.

"And they would give the greatest possible autonomy to the local churches as they developed."

As Mr. Huxley sees it, "a missionary in Africa is a man

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If Ever It Was, a Sign Barring Dogs and Chinese from This Shanghai Park Is Not There Now

who sets out to remold the immemorial life of whole peoples." Therefore,

"Is it too much to ask that the missionaries should prepare themselves beforehand by passing courses in the history and geography of the country where they intend to go; in psychology, if possible; in science, notably as regards elementary physiology and the biology of reproduction and sex, and very definitely in social anthropology so that they may understand the meaning and value of the institutions and beliefs they are setting out to alter?

"I do not think that it is.

"And governments of African territories could insure its being done by giving notice that after the lapse of a certain time, missionaries would be allowed to enter the country only if they could produce a certificate showing they had passed through such a course of training."

Dogs and Chinese Are Allowed

MANY STORIES OF THE WHITE MAN'S autocracy and missionary selfishness have come out of China. One of these has it that a sign, "Dogs and Chinese Not Allowed," used to stand in the charming park in the International Settlement at Shanghai. The story is repeated in an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* by Edwin Rogers Embree, and is resented as a misquotation by J. Taylor, a missionary, in *The Baptist*.

The article by Mr. Embree, who is President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, who served for many years as an officer of the Rockefeller Foundation, and who has traveled extensively in the Orient, represents a Chinese professor as saying, in brief, that Christianity has not shown itself as a transforming power among the Chinese, and that even the Western nations do not live up to the Christian creeds they profess. The substance of many conversations and observations, we are told, is comprest in this paper.

During the course of the conversation, the Chinese professor is quoted as saying in reference to the selfishness of the missionary and foreign business man:

"Every one in China knows Kuling, the mountain summer resort standing, clear and beautiful, three thousand feet above the Yangtze River.

"Kuling is striking in setting and daring in conception; it is a triumph of Western imagination and Western skill over material obstacles.

"One feature, however, is most amazing of all: the resort was established and is controlled in large part by Christian missionaries, and the inexorable law is that no Chinese may live there!

"One grows calloused to the arrogance of business people of the Christian nations toward the Chinese, off whom they are making their fortunes and whose territory they have occupied by force: the ownership by foreigners of the valuable sections of a city like Shanghai; their control there of the municipal government of all but the poor old section within the wall; the policing of the city with Indian Sikhs, feared and hated by the Chinese; the proprietorship of the Bund along the beautiful river front in Hankow, on which, until the Nationalist armies forced a change, no Chinese was allowed to walk unless he was carrying a white man's bag or pushing a white baby in a perambulator. You all remember the supreme example—the sign that used to stand in the charming park in Shanghai which declared in staring letters, 'Dogs and Chinese Not Allowed.'"

THE statement that no Chinese may live at the Kuling summer resort, replies Mr. Taylor in *The Baptist*, is not true. "Many Chinese, as well as representatives of other nations," he writes, "go up to Kuling every summer." He thought this was known to every foreigner who claims to be well informed on China and things Chinese.

Concerning the story of the sign barring both Chinese and dogs from the foreign settlement in Shanghai, this missionary informs us:

"Any one acquainted with the International Settlement (not the city of Shanghai) knows that, when the foreigners sought to secure residences in the city of Shanghai, they were refused entrance and relegated to some mud flats along the river front.

"These they purchased at good prices from the Chinese. They formed a settlement to which people of any country were welcome; they made a beauty spot out of a mud hole.

"Chinese, by tens of thousands, moved into the Settlement. For a long time they were refused representation on the Municipal Council. Now they are represented. Foreigners have made fortunes in the Settlement—so have the Chinese.

"That phrase about Dogs and Chinese has gone the rounds of the globe, and has been quoted (or rather misquoted) until one grows sick of it. A certain United States senator used it after a visit to Shanghai in a speech he made on his arrival at home.

"Now, the truth about this much-quoted phrase seems to be that in the early days of the settlement a list of regulations dealing with the parks contained two: (1) Chinese were not allowed to enter; (2) Dogs were not permitted in the parks.

"How these two rules were thrown together in one opprobrious sentence passes my knowledge. Perhaps they never did appear as one rule.

"As to the Hankow Bund, I have been in Hankow, on and off, for over a quarter of a century and I have seen Chinese minus a white man's bag or a white baby strolling along the Bund or resting on seats under the shade of trees.

"As to the innuendoes against missionaries, we expect them from certain quarters. There are others, however, that we can trust to estimate the work we are trying to do; and to whose criticism it is a privilege to listen. They come as a corrective and a stimulus.

"What we do ask for is that any would-be critic should make certain of his facts before he ventures to build up his criticism on them."

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The Rally to Bishop Manning

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH is the only place for Bishop William T. Manning of New York and his followers, says an organ of that Church.

This is its comment on the dispute, which we reviewed last week, between the Bishop and the Protestant element in the Episcopal diocese of New York over whether the Episcopal Church is Catholic, or both Catholic and Protestant.

And another Roman Catholic weekly remarks that "the affair is far more than merely local in character, and is indicative of an almost world-wide reexamination of the fundamental principles of several great Protestant bodies."

However, strong support for Bishop Manning's position comes from within his own communion and from other Protestant denominational sources.

As noted in these pages, Bishop Manning said in a sermon at the consecration of Dr. Charles K. Gilbert as Suffragan Bishop of New York that the distinctive beliefs of the Episcopal Church, as he abbreviates the name of his communion, "are those which have been held and taught by the Catholic Church throughout the world since the Apostles' days," and that "the episcopate is the successor of the Apostolate, and the Apostolate was the direct representative of the Risen and Ascended Christ." For that reason, he holds, any minister of a Protestant denomination entering the Episcopal ministry would have to be reordained.

THE statement brought a sharp rejoinder from low churchmen, who say that "there is no evidence to show that Jesus instituted the Episcopal form of government," and that the Protestant Episcopal Church is both Catholic and Protestant.

Now comes *The Tablet*, official weekly of the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn, to say that "the situation now presented is exactly the same as existed just before Newman came over. His 'Apologia' describes the issue just as it exists in New York." Noting, then, the divergencies in belief and practise in the Anglican fold, *The Tablet* argues:

"There is one place—and only place—for Bishop Manning and his sincere followers, who consider themselves Catholic and who want to be Catholic, and that is in the Church that is really, truly, and solely Catholic.

"There is no question about the Church of Rome; there are no two sides to the question; it is wholly Catholic, yesterday and to-day.

"Why play with Catholicity? Why hold yourself open to attack? Why parade under the title of 'Protestant' and with men who maintain your church is Protestant?

"The doors of the Catholic Church are open to you; it welcomes sincere and intelligent men who want a free and unquestioned outlet for their faith."

SIMILAR doctrinal disputes have broken out in a European Protestant communion, and *The Commonweal*, a New York Catholic weekly, is inclined to think they are due to doctrinal inconsistencies. It shares the opinion of Evelyn Waugh, the English novelist, a recent convert to the Roman Catholic Church, who is quoted as saying:

"It seems to me a necessary sign of completeness and vitality in a religious body that its teaching shall be coherent and consistent. If its own mind is not made up, it can hardly hope to withstand disorder from outside.

"In the Anglican Church to-day matters of supreme importance in faith and morals are still discust indecisively, while the holders of high office are able to make assertions which do violence to the deepest feelings of many of their people."

SOME time ago Bishop Manning barred a Presbyterian minister from serving in an Episcopal church during a unity communion service because he was not Episcopally ordained. Nevertheless, *The Presbyterian* does not object to the Bishop's views, as repeated at Dr. Gilbert's consecration.

That non-Episcopal clergymen were present at the consecration, says this weekly, had nothing to do with it. "It is not to be expected that a Roman Catholic priest or Bishop will extol Calvinism when Presbyterians happen to be guests at some service of that Church."

AS a matter of fact, states the Presbyterian weekly, "'high-church' doctrines are winning popular allegiance in an amazing way," and it goes on to tell us:

"It is notorious that the 'high' clergy in England are excellent pastors. The cure of souls, dispensing the 'mysteries of the Faith,' sharing the Truth of God with needy men, is what the world wants.

"Dr. Kirk of Baltimore asserts in his book, 'The Spirit of Protestantism,' that we are failing because we have preached progress rather than redemption.

"Dr. Stewart, in 'Anglo-Catholicism,' says that it is amazing to think that Luther, Calvin, or Knox would wish to drive a man out of the Church who believed in transubstantiation, and retain one who disbelieved in the fact that Christ was born of a Virgin and rose from the grave.

"Bishop Barnes's idea of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as simply a memorial meal would have horrified Erasmus, Luther, Calvin, and Knox.

"As Professor Warfield once remarked in class at Princeton Seminary, it is exceedingly difficult to avoid extremely 'high' doctrine concerning the Lord's Supper, if one has any regard at all for the New Testament record. The authority of the Apostles is too lightly esteemed these days. Bishop Manning would go against this tendency."

PRAISE for his stand comes to Bishop Manning, too, from Dr. John Robertson McMahon, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Grand Rapids, Michigan. As *The Diocesan Bulletin*, official organ of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, quotes him, Dr. McMahon writes that he fails to see anything in Bishop Manning's sermon "to which even a Presbyterian minister might take exception. If the position of the Episcopal Church with regard to the Catholic faith and the ministry is not as you have stated it, then, to some of us at least, words have no meaning at all."

To show that Bishop Manning is not alone in his stand among the Episcopal Bishops, *The Bulletin* quotes from appreciative letters from Bishops Nathaniel S. Thomas, William T. Capers of West Texas, and Chauncey B. Brewster.

A commendatory editorial signed by Langbourne Meade Williams, president of the Churchman Company, appears in *The Southern Churchman* (Richmond), which is conservative and inclined to the Fundamentalist point of view. It says that the Bishop's statement concerning the apostolic ministry and the Catholic character of the Protestant Episcopal Church "is very clear and correct, and is supported by a large portion of the great authorities of the Church."

Bishop Manning is commended, too, in a formal declaration signed by ninety-five students in the General Episcopal Theological Seminary, New York City, and in a resolution adopted by the Archdeaconry of Ramapo, which is in the northern part of Bishop Manning's diocese.

With Flaming Sword

By Aileen Templeton

Here is holy ground; an angel guards the place;
Stand back unless your soul is full of fear
And clothed with grace;
Keep watch upon your messengers, who would unlatch the gate
Lest some should come too soon
And some too late
Into the sanctuary of this child's clean mind.
Ask, are they clean wholly before they may an entrance find?

—*America, New York.*

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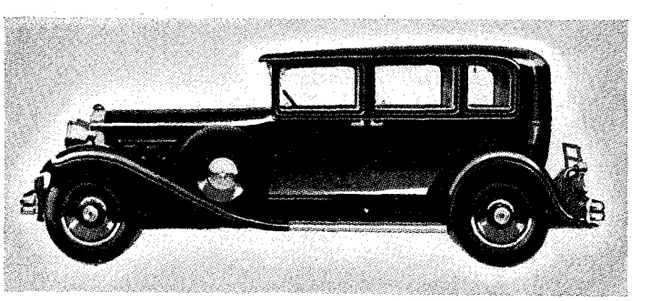

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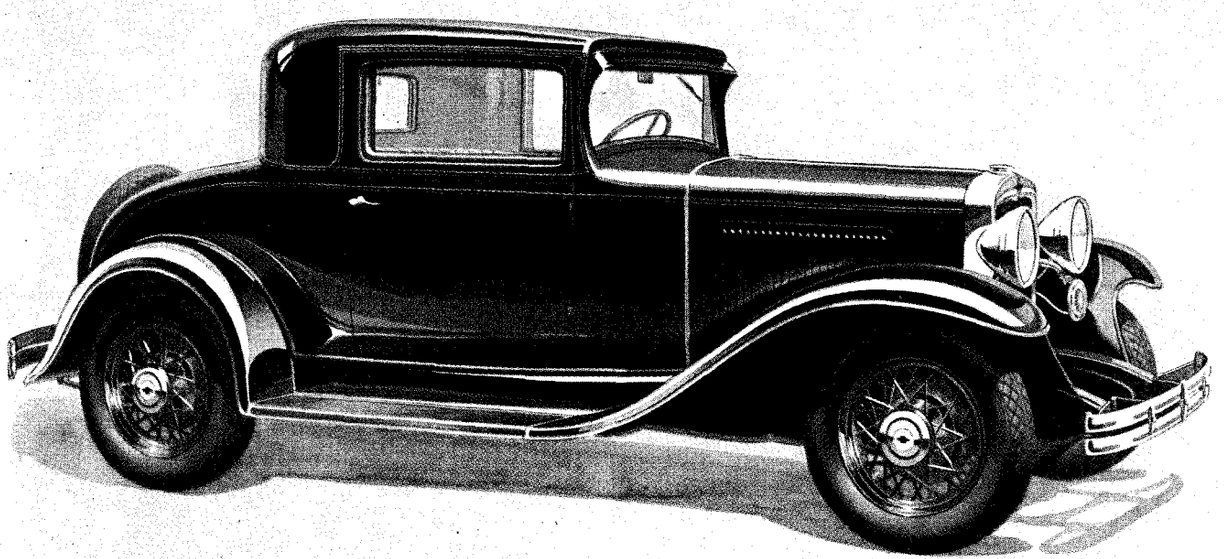

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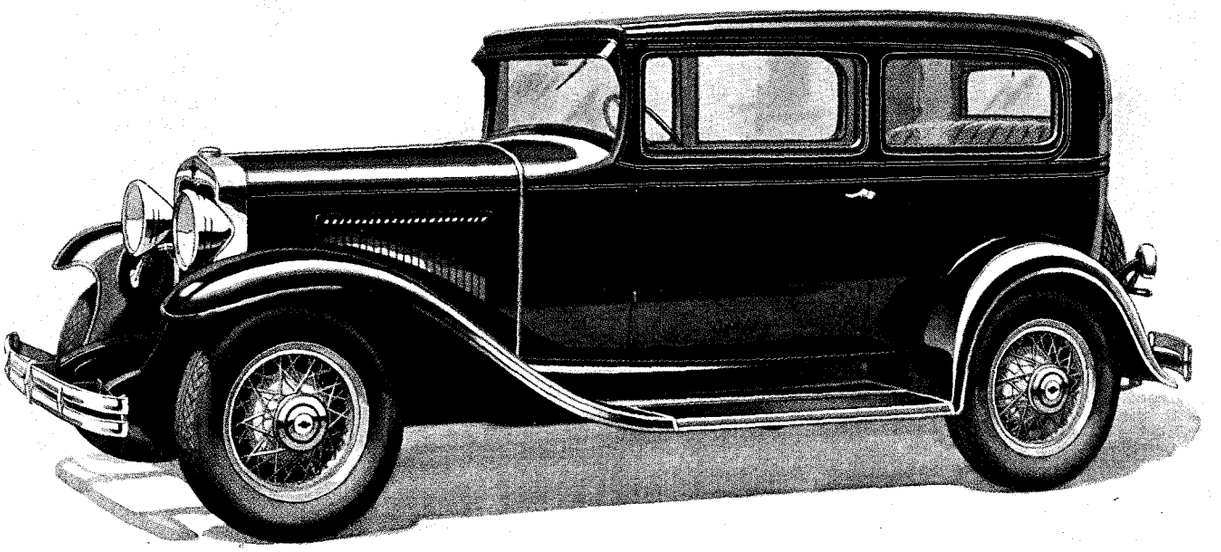

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NEW CHEVROLET SIX

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

WHO shall deny a dole to God's little creatures after this plea in the London *Spectator?:*

HARVEST FESTIVAL

BY MAY I. E. DOLPHIN

The church's little hungry mouse
Could find no crumb throughout her house.
With care she sought the whole night through
Nibbling a hassock full of dust—
The wooden chips it held must do
To satisfy her lust.

Her tiny clinging noiseless feet
Traversed each ancient well worn stone,
She and the clock with ticking beat
Moved in the empty church alone,
The empty church that seemed their own.

But when the grinding clock struck eight
As the last echo ceased to roll,
The sound of clanging at the gate
Sent mouse a-scamper to her hole.

She dared not move, but oh she smelt
Fragrance beyond her wildest dreams,
Apples and grapes, corn that had felt
The living sunlight's golden beams.

Flowers, tawny brown chrysanthemums
And rusty bracken touched with frost,
Turnips and swedes, and purple plums,
All in a careless luxury tossed
For busy hands to decorate
God's house, wherein a mouse must wait.

And people came the livelong day,
To bring their gifts, and praise, and pray.
Safe in her hole beneath the wall
The church mouse marked them, one and all
Keeping their Harvest Festival.

She held herself so still and quiet,
But how her little heart ran riot,
And sang within, of golden corn,
And blessed the day that she was born.

And as the mighty organ voiced
The song of man and bird and beast,
She, too, a lowly thing, rejoiced
That in her church was spread a feast.

So came the night, the kindly night
With quietness, and touched the wall,
And freed the mouse for her delight
And bid her hold high festival.

THIS is a poem that Mothers will verify. From *The Agora* (Chapel Hill, N. C.).

"PER ASPERA—"

TO R. F. H.

BY MARGARET VALE

A woman dreamed, and in her vision saw
A distant star so great and glorious,
She prayed with all her soul that she might find
And live within the beauty of its light.

Long, long she sought, unheeding hardship, pain.
She found at last a simple lamp-lit room,
Of beauty barren and of comfort bare,
But with a little cradle by the hearth.
Stifling a sigh, with care and patient toil
She made the humble room into a home,
And rocked to sleep the child within the crib
Then soft she rose and stole outside the door,
And gazed up through the cold with searching eyes,
Seeking still that star her spirit yearned.

A sound came from within. She hastened back
And gently bent above the restless child,
Who waking wonder-gazed into her eyes,
For there it saw—a shining star, and smiled.
And then the woman, slowly smiling back,
Saw suddenly within the child's glad eyes,
Clear mirrored from her own—the visioned star

LIFE interpreted by the seasons finds a suave recorder in the Asheville *Times*.

OCTOBER DAYS

BY MARGUERITE BEIGHTON PLESS

When we two met and loved 'twas April weather,
And clouds and sunshine danced across the sky;
We quarrelled, kissed, and laughed and wept together—
O April days, that must so soon pass by!
July must come with all the blazing splendor
Of torrid noonday sun and breathless eve;
Of hearts that burn too fiercely to be tender,
That long for faith and yet cannot believe.
Why should we sigh to say farewell forever,
To April's wayward ways and July fire?
There comes a stronger bond that naught can sever;
A quiet love, far deeper than desire—
October days! The path lies smooth before us,
Through tranquil hours as sweet as love's first kiss;
The mellow light of autumn hovers o'er us—
There is no dearer joy in life than this.

IT's all sad enough, but what can you do about it except to write poems like this in *Interlude* (Baltimore)?

STEEL

BY HENRI DEWITT SAYLOR

I have lived in Pennsylvania,
In the coal and iron districts.

I have seen miles of steel mills
With ugly bleak buildings,
Many of them glass-roofed
And so begrimed that they cheat
Their original purpose.
I have seen ingots and bars of cherry-red steel
Glide smoothly by,
Countless stacks emitting black smoke,
Cinders, slag, flue-dust everywhere.

Then I have seen the laborers,
Wan-faced, sweated and tired, dust-saturated,
Leave the mill for their homes.

I never see a skyscraper
Without counting the terrible cost in wan faces.

QUITE different from his early poetry is this by Yeats in the *New Republic*. Realism and not fairy lore is now his preoccupation. But note the ingenious intermingling of refrains:

CRACKED MARY AND THE BISHOP

BY W. B. YEATS

Bring me to the blasted oak
That I, midnight upon the stroke,
All find safety in the tomb,
May call a curse out of the sky
Ere the one or t'other die,
None so old as he and I:
The solid man and the coxcomb.

Nor was he bishop when his ban
Banished Jack the Journeyman,
All find safety in the tomb,
Nor so much as parish priest,
Yet he, an old book in his fist,
Cried that we lived like beast and beast:
The solid man and the coxcomb.

The bishop has a skin, God knows,
Wrinkled like the foot of a goose,
All find safety in the tomb,
Nor can he hide in holy black
The heron's hunch upon his back,
But a birch tree stood my Jack:
The solid man and the coxcomb.

Set me by that oak, for he
That had my virginity
All find safety in the tomb,
Wanders out into the night
And there is shelter under it,
But should that other come, I spit:
The solid man and the coxcomb.

RAIN on the roof is usually recommended as something to bring sleep, but *Harper's Bazar* dedicates it to "remembrance of things past."

RAINY NIGHT

BY DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

This is a night for long rememberings.
Light up the fire and watch each ripening spark
Drift like a firefly where the chimney sings
With all the purple mystery of the dark.
This is a night for books. Turn to a page
That throbs with Aprils that were lost; go deep
In folded letters yellowing with age;
A night of rain is not a night for sleep.
Pile up the hearth with cedar boughs and listen
To silver music flashing on the pane;
Speak long-forgotten words, and they will glisten
Wrapped in their vanished glory once again.
Turn back the clock, and till the break of dawn
Your heart will beat with hours that are gone.

THE strange contrasts of the East are set forth picturesquely in *The North American Review*.

EGYPT

BY MARY BRENT WHITESIDE

Here night is a magician, careless with his tricks,
For eye and ear are too entwined with mysteries,
When sound and odor, past and present, mix.
Beside the unforgetting Nile,
And down somnolent mile on mile,
That knew Osiris and old hymns of his,
Men chant together, young and old,
Under Egyptian stars of smoldering gold,
"There is no god but Allah, and his prophet is . . ."

In Cheops' very shadow, one may sip
Pale brew of China, from an Austrian cup,
And watch dusk drink the tinted shadows up,
That cross the desert's edge, on stealthy feet, and slip
Into the outer dark. Beneath a lemon tree,
Embowered in geraniums pink and white,
An English poet sips his tea,
And through the subtleties of changing light,
Punctures the bubble Time, to seek Eternity.

SEEING our life periods as colored wheels while the fateful sisters preside is a Northwestern poet's whim in *The Lyric* (Roanoke).

CLOTHO AND ATROPOS

BY LAURENCE PRATT

Spin, sister, spin:
White wheels turn;
Birth of a child—
The vague years yearn.

Spin quickly, sister:
Wheels are gold;
Love in a young heart. . .
Passion is bold.

Spin, spin, sister:
Blue wheels whirr;
Life beats steadily. . .
Far shadows blur.

Sister, spin slowly:
Gray wheels are dead;
What is a mortal?
Snap the thread.

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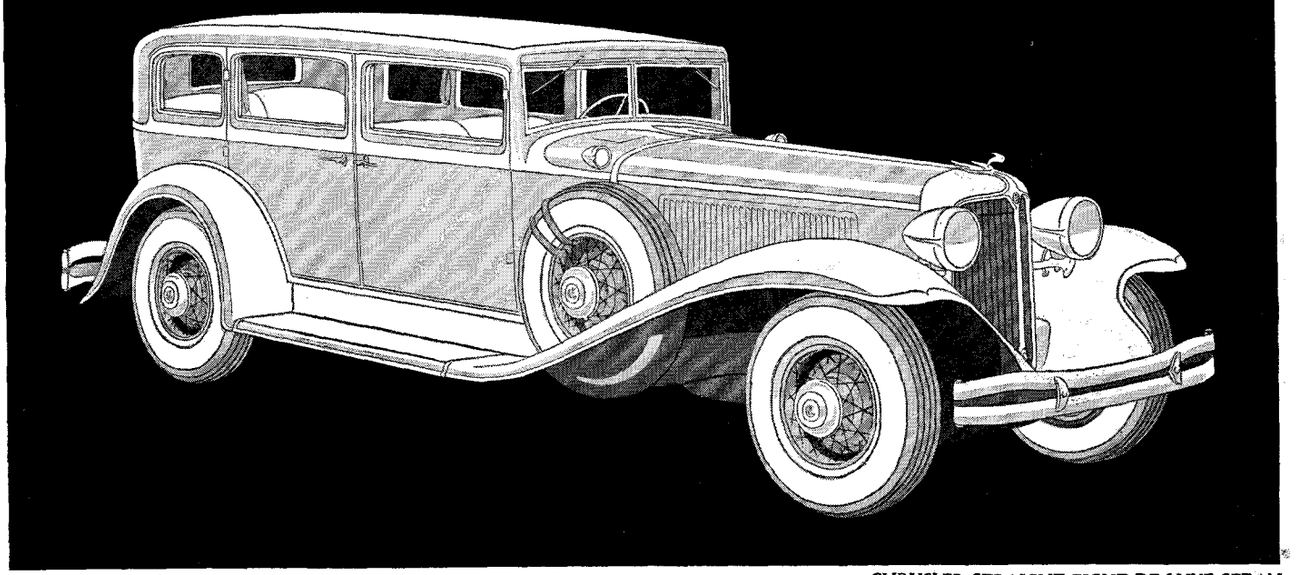
CHRYSLER
STRAIGHT EIGHTS



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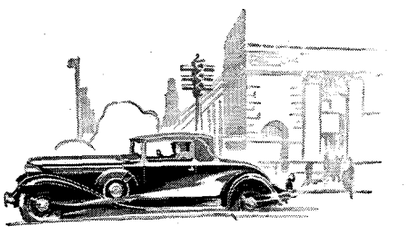
WITH SPECTACULAR DUAL HIGH PERFORMANCE...

OUTWARDLY, these new Chrysler Eights fulfill in appearance the very spirit of swift motion. Inwardly, they suggest the quiet luxury of a richly-appointed drawing room. Extreme lowness of chassis design perforce creates extreme smartness — and likewise the unusually low center of gravity inspires a sense of safety at all speeds not to be experienced in conventional cars of needless height.

In the quick starts and sprints of traffic, these Chrysler Eights flash superbly away from everything around them. Their responsive power and getaway, their smoothness, flexibility and effortless speed make them most fascinating to drive. Superior performance is due not only to their superlatively engineered high-compression straight eight power-plants, but also is the result of an exclusive Multi-Range 4-speed transmission and quick, quiet gear shift, with the great advantage of *dual high* gears — one for normal city driving, flashing getaway and fast hill-climbing; the other for the open road.

Furthermore, in a Chrysler Eight, safe and positive control is assured under all conditions and at all speeds by weather-proof internal hydraulic brakes — easy to operate, sure, always equalized. Because of what these Eights are, and what they have, and what they do — everybody is surprised by their moderate prices. Great values as well as great cars!



CHRYSLER EIGHT — *Coupe (with rumble seat) $1495; Sedan $1525; Convertible Coupe $1665; Roadster $1495. Six wire wheels, $80 extra. Sport Roadster (including six wire wheels and trunk rack) $1595.* CHRYSLER IMPERIAL EIGHT — *Five-Passenger Sedan $2745; Close-Coupled Sedan $2845; Seven-Passenger Sedan $2945; Sedan-Limousine $3145.* CHRYSLER IMPERIAL CUSTOM EIGHT, *bodies designed by LeBaron — Coupe $3150; Roadster $3220; Convertible Coupe $3320; Phaeton $3575. All prices f. o. b. factory.*

Chrysler Eight and Chrysler Imperial Eight closed cars are factory-wired for immediate installation of Transitone, the pioneer automobile radio. Other models will be equipped on order.

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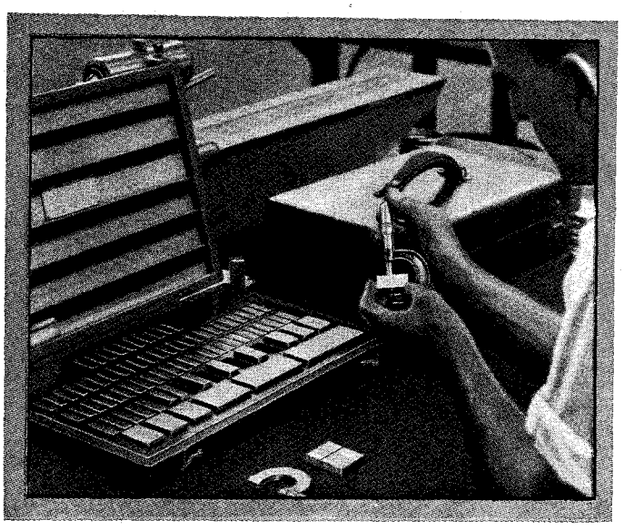
CRAFTSMANSHIP

in volume production



ONE OF THE outstanding features of the new Ford is the precise care with which each part is made and assembled. Many measurements are accurate to within one one-thousandth of an inch. Some to three ten-thousandths of an inch.

This craftsmanship in volume production is particularly apparent in the pistons, valves and crankshaft — the most important moving parts of an automobile engine.

To insure perfect fit in the cylinders, the aluminum pistons of the new Ford are held true to within one one-thousandth of an inch of the specified diameter of 3⅞ inches. In weight they are not permitted to vary more than two grams (1/14 of an ounce). The wrist-pin holes are diamond bored within a variation of three ten-thousandths of an inch.

The Ford valves are made of chrome silicon alloy, selected because of its durability and resistance to the oxidizing effect of hot gases. The valve stems are held exact in diameter to within one one-thousandth of an inch along their entire length. There is never a variation of more than two one-thousandths of an inch from the seat to the mushroom end.

Each half of the hole in the guide through which the valve stem passes is made to limits of five ten-thousandths of an inch. This insures accurate centering of the valve and minimizes the possibility of gas leakage and loss of compression. It also reduces carbon deposits which cause sticking.

Ford

The Ford crankshaft is made of carbon manganese steel and is ground, machined and polished to measurements as fine as five ten-thousandths of an inch. Ford crankshafts receive more than 150 gage tests for accuracy.

The main and connecting rod bearings are polished to mirror-like smoothness within a tolerance of one one thousandth of an inch. End clearances between the connecting rod bearing faces and those of the crankshaft are held to the unusually close limit of five one-thousandths of an inch.

Great care is taken to insure the proper static and dynamic balance of the crankshaft. The machines used for the dynamic balance tests are set upon foundations of gum rubber and are so delicately adjusted that the very air which surrounds them is first cleansed and then held at 68° by thermostatic control.

Though weighing many pounds, the Ford crankshaft is so carefully balanced that it will remain motionless in any position when placed upon two perfectly levelled parallel bars, yet will turn if but two grams weight is placed on any connecting rod bearing.

In addition to the many check-ups and inspections in manufacture, every Ford crankshaft is set in the motor block and given a run-in test approximating actual service. Only then does it receive the final O. K.

This accuracy in manufacturing, combined with simplicity of design and the high quality of materials, has a definite bearing on the good performance of the Ford and its economy of operation and up-keep. Throughout it has been made to give you many months and years of satisfactory motoring.

A TREASURED CHRISTMAS GIF

Dreams will come true in many homes this Christmas. For there, among the holiday gifts, will be a gleaming new Ford. From Dad to Mother. Or from Mother and Dad to Son or Daughter. Not a gift for the day only, but one that will be used and treasured throughout the year. A practical, lasting gift that will bring countless happy hours and shorten the miles to friends and distant places.

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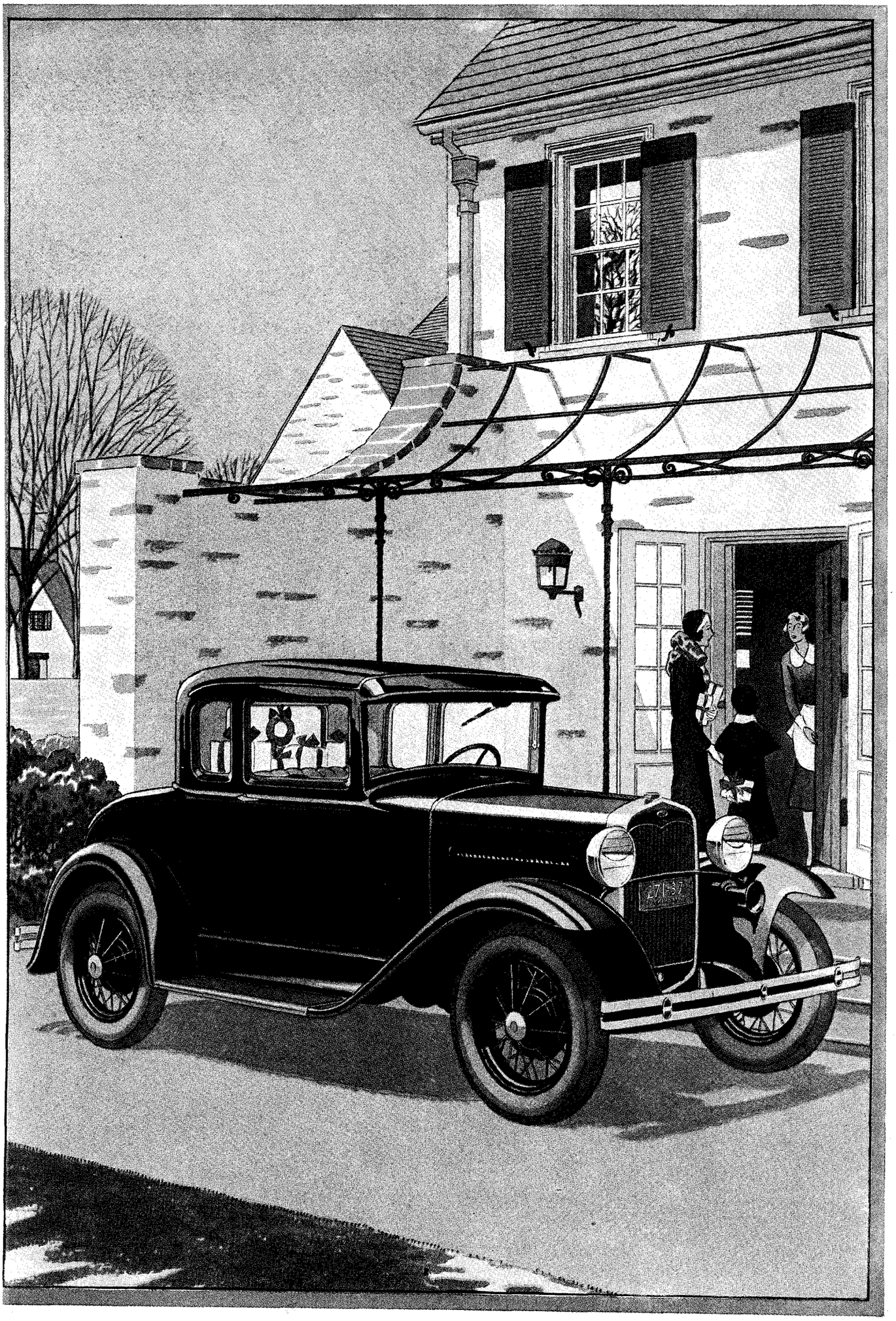

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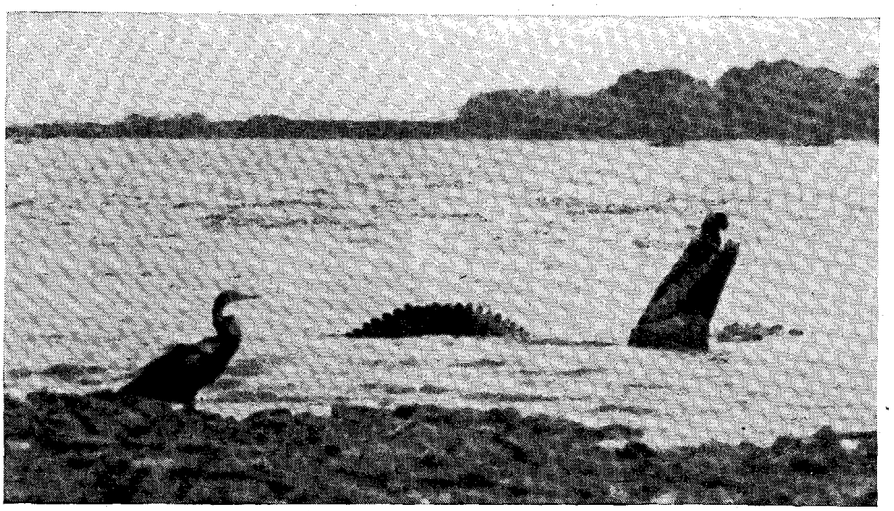
BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES

Nature's Own Circus on a Nile Mud-Flat

"A VERY REMARKABLE PERSONALITY" was that of the marabou, lordly cousin of the stork that brings the babies.

But the whole mud-flat was rich in personalities, with more arriving every second.

Chiefly birds of passage—familiar companions in Northern Europe, and now, after a winter under the burning sun of Africa, getting ready to take wing for their fruitful summer of mating in the forests of the midnight sun.



"He Opened His Jaws After the Manner of a Howling Dog"

This feathered convention on the Nile was a rich reward for the mud-flat's one human occupant—Bengt Berg, Swedish naturalist, who lay sweating and holding his breath behind a screen of grasses, entranced by the success of his mission. Ever and anon he turned the winder of a cinema camera to catch some new incident of wild life on the immemorial river where Cleopatra, in her silver barge, preened herself on being the most modern of women.

Mr. Berg was especially interested in that magnificent colonist of remote northern woodlands, the crane—"the bird as big as a man." In his earliest years as an ornithologist he had succeeded, with immense difficulty and sacrifice, in finding and photographing their nests, eggs, nestlings, and themselves. As a problem for maturer years, he had set forth to trail them on their pilgrimage to the south-lands, to learn just where and how they spent the winter.

What he discovered he has set forth in moving pictures, and in a copyrighted work, "To Africa with the Migratory Birds" (Putnams), from which we glean this account of his watch on the Nile.

So we behold him in his ambush, monarch of all he surveyed, feeling very much at home except for the heat, the insects, and the proximity of what was left of a hippopotamus which had been killed and carved up by black men on the previous day.

Those hippo relics, by the way, had a compensatory value as a lure to an interesting collection of vultures and other non-vegetarian birds. The marabous, in particular, proved to be valiant trencher-men.

Moreover, as soon as the feathered visitors had gathered in force, the Nile itself began to yield up another class of visitors. Certain slabs of bark which had been drifting near the mud-flat now converged upon it and began to crawl ashore in the shape of crocodiles!

The camera film sped steadily now, for the Swedish naturalist had been hoping to catch some crocodile stuff. Already those monsters had shown, by their cautious method of approach, that they interpreted the fearless arrival of birds as a sure sign that the coast was clear for crocodiles. And the birds were not at all put out by the coming of those scaly monsters. One giant "croc" claimed special attention.

HERE we quote Mr. Berg:

> The giant slid suddenly into the river. He looked like a boat running off the stocks. For a moment I thought something had gone wrong.
>
> But he knew what he was about. His favorite spot happened to be precisely the place where another crocodile lay in front of me. The latter, a moment before, had altered his position in the mud, and the nearer the giant approached him the more he kept turning and shifting his body about.
>
> The monstrous head glided slowly nearer along the surface of the water. I followed his movements carefully with my camera. How much easier it is to take motion-pictures of a wild animal than to get a good still photograph of him! I suddenly realized his design. He wanted to usurp the other's place.
>
> He lifted his shapeless head and reared up like a horse. The mighty jagged tail was raised in a series of loops along the surface of the water. He lowered the lids of his glittering eyes until they became mere slits. Then he clapped his jaws together on the surface of the stream, splashing the water about again and again.

A more convincing spectacle of malicious spitefulness it

Illustrations from "To Africa with the Migratory Birds" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York)

Lord Allenby Feeds His Marabou with a Silver Fork

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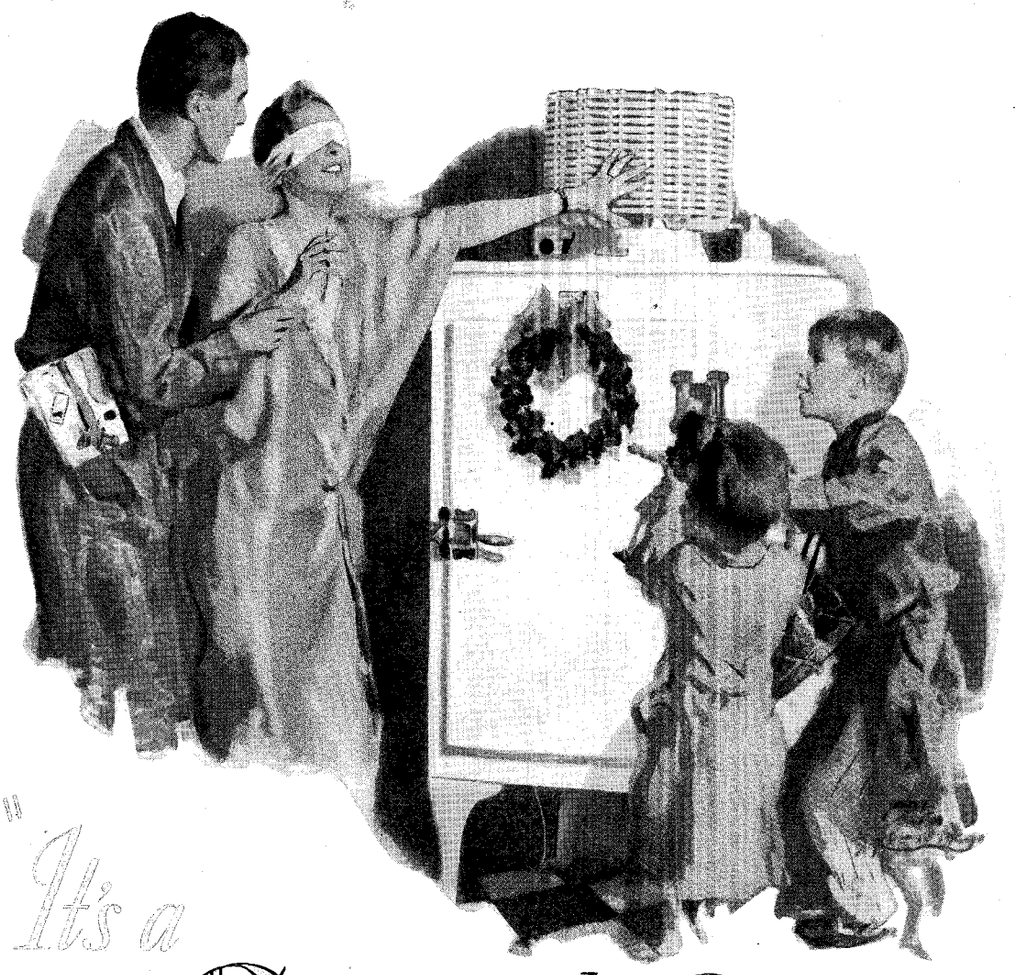

"It's a

General Electric!"

The Refrigerator with the money-saving Monitor Top—What a glorious gift for a woman to receive—and how very easy now for a man to give.

THE General Electric Company has made it easy for you to make this Christmas the merriest of all. You can give her one so easily that your pocketbook will scarcely feel it. With our convenient time payment plan, a few dollars in cash will deliver one on Christmas Eve, so that the ice cubes will be frozen when she looks in the trays in the morning.

Three hundred and sixty-five days a year this glistening white refrigerator will ease the burden of her daily tasks—freezing delectable, frosty dishes—keeping food fresh—saving her steps—and time—and money. Throughout the years, it may be trusted to render its faithful service with unfailing dependability.

A gift of beauty, of luxury, of convenience, usefulness, economy—what an appropriate gift for a woman to receive. What an ideal gift for *you* to select as an expression of true regard.

Easy time payment plan—General Electric Refrigerators can be purchased on our convenient installment plan. Drop around at the nearest showroom or write for illustrated booklet, terms and prices. Address Sec. D-12, Electric Refrigeration Dept., General Electric Co., Hanna Bldg., 1400 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

REFRIGERATOR

"SILENT • AS • THE • NIGHT • BEFORE • CHRISTMAS"

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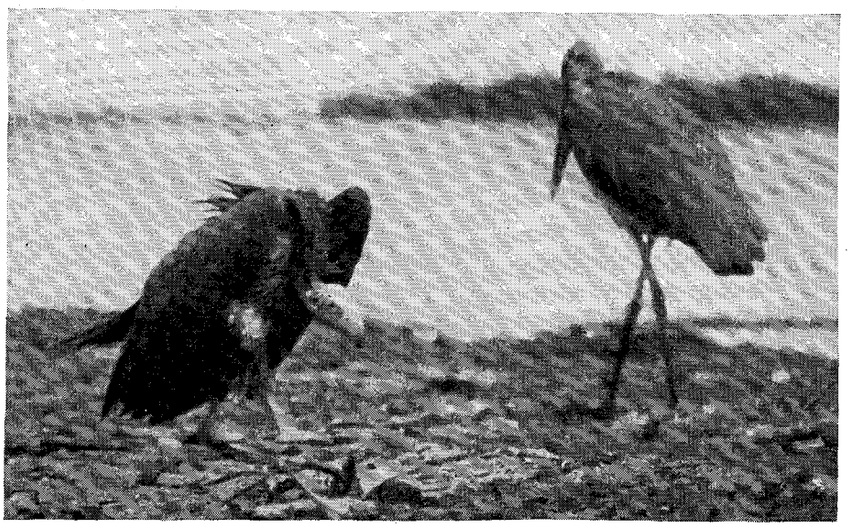
would be impossible to imagine. The smaller reptile raised himself up, too. But the giant made a sudden turn and fell upon him. He was intent upon disabling his antagonist.

It was all so very human, the way they begrudged each other the best place in the mud.

Then, to my astonishment, the weaker of the two stood upright and opened his jaws after the manner of a howling dog,



"They Were Inclined to Keep Out of Each Other's Way in a State of Armed Neutrality"

and from his yellow-green throat there issued a yell that might have come from the cavernous depths of hell—a neighing roar, beyond my power to describe.

And the leviathan calmly removed himself to another spot on the mud-bank, and contentedly laid his snout between the night-herons, who were no more perturbed by his sinister presence than if he had been a crawling worm. A pair of smaller crocodiles heaved themselves up on to the bank and nestled down close beside him, as tho seeking his protection.

It was one of the unsolved dramas typically representative of tropical Africa with its background of the great pallid river stretching like a sea to the northern horizon.

A dazzling white sacred ibis with black naked head came walking along, stopt, and stationed himself like a sentinel. A little farther off on the island spur-winged lapwings moved about warily and busily among the other birds. They ran here and there around the crocodiles' jaws without fear, looked for minute animalculæ in the mud, and were unceasingly active. Owing to their agile movements I was unable to obtain photographs of them.

At least thirty vultures were dining on the mud-bank before the first marabou appeared, but soon there were eight marabous at the feast, relates Mr. Berg, adding that in order to alight, the gigantic birds had to pass close over his head, and "when they swept by, their wings made the grass roof of my hiding-place rustle." We read on:

Observing their heavy bodies and the force put forth by their wing-beats to uplift them, it seemed incredible that they could be the same birds whose white undersides sparkled like stars in the blue ether when they floated at enormous heights without any beating of their wings. As they stood there on the bank they were actually, as the Lapp had said of the cranes, "as big as a man." They were beautiful in their blue-gray tails and white waistcoats, with faces like old bald-headed dandies.

A whole book might be written on the marabou by any one who knows him. Every one who has traveled in the interior of Africa knows him by sight; but I know only two men who have seen his nest in a giant tree of a far-off wilderness.

One in particular that I snapt with my camera was, unmistakably, an old experienced gentleman who had often taken part in such festivities. He was the first one to come and the last to go. With his air of importance—his whole general appearance, in fact—he was the very image of one of those self-satisfied public benefactors who stand aloof from all political factions. And when he took to superintending the vultures and enforcing obedience upon them, he was sublime.

For that purpose, indeed, his bill, which resembled a plowshare, was admirably adapted. One minute he would be standing in the midst of the vultures to see that they were conducting themselves properly, and a moment afterwards he was stalking about with immensely long strides on a round of inspection.

Without haste, yet without hesitation, he would come along and take the food right out of their mouths.

One of the largest of the vultures spread his wings over his piece of flesh and lay down to rest with all his feathers abristle; but all the marabou did was to stand over him and blink quietly at him with his brown eyes, looking the picture of innocence.

Then, suddenly, his tremendous beak shot forward like a thunderbolt between the vulture's talons and with a quick movement of his neck he flung it up into the air and with one gulp it disappeared into the pouch of his naked crop.

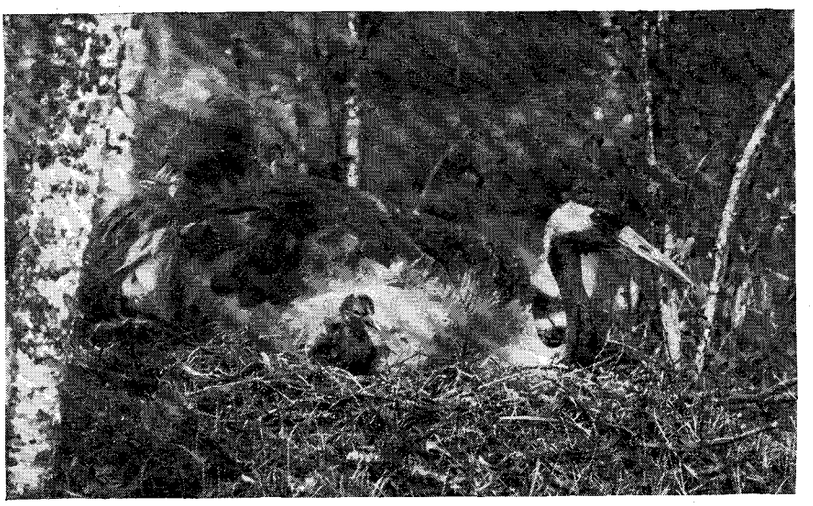
There was one lappet-faced vulture, who was bigger than his fellows, Mr. Berg relates. He and the marabou "behaved like two Great Powers. They were inclined to keep out of each other's way in a state of armed neutrality." However:

It chanced during the general rough-and-tumble that the vulture succeeded in tearing forth a long piece of gut. He struggled out of the crowd backwards with his spoil. The other vultures, meanwhile, remained at a respectful distance from him. But the marabou came quietly up from behind.

I expected that he would lay hold of it, but he merely preened his feathers and looked on in an attitude of unconcern. The vulture had not succeeded in breaking the gut away entirely, so he continued to work with might and main. He tugged and he hopped about.

Occasionally he paused in his efforts, and it looked as if he'd soon have to give it up.

The heat was terrific. The marabou awaited his opportunity.



In the Heart of a Finland Forest, Mrs. Crane Lives Her Own Life

He was content to leave the menial task to the vulture, considering that he had prodigious mandibles like a pair of forceps.

At last the vulture succeeded, and while he sat panting with open beak to catch his breath, a long bill suddenly shot out like lightning from behind his back. It happened so quickly that the plate I was exposing was spoiled. And by the time the surprized vulture had turned around to see who had so ungallantly stolen his plunder the marabou had already dragged the coveted object to the water to wash it, as was his custom. Then the long loop disappeared with incredible swiftness into the depths

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She isn't confused *about* MOUTHWASHES

You know her type. Wholesome. Charming. And thoroughly competent in business. She can do her own thinking—and isn't confused about mouthwashes. She knows that "bad breath" should be cured, not obscured. If she were troubled by it, she would seek professional advice. . . . She uses Lavoris, not only because it is an excellent deodorant, but because she is a bit fastidious—prefers products of honest merit and ethical approval. Because she is cleanly—likes its agreeable, refreshing flavor and the wholesome exhilaration Lavoris gives her mouth and throat. Because her health standards are high—and the detergent, stimulating action of Lavoris is a protection against mouth ills. . . . No matter what mouthwash you may be using now, switch to Lavoris for a week. See how clean your mouth feels, with the germ-harboring film gone. Visit your dentist regularly—as often as he suggests—and use Lavoris daily. At drug counters everywhere.

LAVORIS CHEMICAL COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn. Toronto, Canada

The Type of Person who Prefers LAVORIS

Note to Members of the Dental and Medical Professions:

Lavoris prints its formula upon every bottle and seeks in all advertising to encourage a sane, honest understanding of the benefits of ethical professional counsel and daily attention to oral hygiene.

"Tell the Public about the detergent action of Lavoris," Dentists told us

Dentists the country over have expressed interest in Lavoris advertising, have offered valued suggestions. "Explain the importance of Lavoris' detergent action," they said. "Urge its daily use as a sound health measure." "Don't forget its agreeable flavor." "Keep on reminding the public of the need for regular professional oral care."

LAVORIS

DO AS YOUR DENTIST TELLS YOU

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of his deep crop, while some of it dangled from under his mandible like a piece of rope. It must have been uncomfortable, but he didn't seem to mind.

He was so close to me that I felt inclined to make a hole in my screen and ask him if he wanted any help.

How the marabou managed to deal with the dangling end I missed seeing, for at that moment something more important happened, and I was unable to follow his fortunes any further.

Striding along in the water at the edge of the bank, quite close to me, was one of my longed-for herons. And when I peeped out through a slit toward the landspit, which up until then I had forgotten all about, I saw a whole lot of crocodiles that had meanwhile crawled up unperceived by me. And there, nearer even than the first one, was another of my longed-for herons.

Gently I turned my camera in his direction.

How cautious these two foreigners were amidst the unsuspecting tropical birds! The nearer one must have observed me, for he disappeared. But the other one remained. He was an old bird, white and pearl-gray.

On my right hand, standing in the water, was a marabou and a darter and—what could that object be that came floating along behind the marabou's legs?—it was the large crocodile!

The giant glided imperceptibly toward the bank, as he had done on the previous occasion. The marabou moved a little farther off, enabling me to obtain a clear view. Nearer and nearer came the dark head. The back rose above the surface of the water.

Where was he heading for? His line of direction was straight for the herons. Could he by any chance be intent upon devouring my birds? Tho it may seem absurd, I could not help feeling anxious concerning the fate of the only living creatures here present who might be countrymen of mine.

THE crocodile kept coming nearer. "The suspicion that he had an evil intent, notwithstanding that he advanced so quietly, moved me to take hold of the camera and set it in motion. I had started just in time," for:

With incredible velocity he suddenly shot forward like a torpedo.

The water foamed up about the dark mailed body.

The yard-long jaws with their jagged sharp teeth opened in a devilish grin, such as would infallibly have put a lion to flight.

But the little heron from home stood as unperturbed as if a cow had approached him on a sunny morning in Holstein. As the monster shot past him splashing up the water, he never moved as much as an inch. For he was aware that the object of the attack was another crocodile behind him.

WHEN he came to develop his marabou films, Mr. Berg was reminded of a tame marabou he had met in Cairo. "It was one day when I was lunching with Lord Allenby, who took almost as great an interest in birds as he did in armies," he relates, continuing:

The host was telling us about the well-known crane from Russia that fell into the hands of the Dervishes at Dongola, and whose necklace was afterwards shown to the prisoner, Slatin Pasha. According to the African version of the story, the captured bird was tried as a spy and condemned to death because of the message he bore.

Has any bird ever met with a stranger fate? Certainly no crane in Africa ever has!

At that moment I noticed the unmistakable shadow of a large, long-legged bird on the sunny terrace which ran the length of the dining-room at the Residency. I turned full of curiosity to my hostess, and asked what kind of bird it was that had just walked past. Lady Allenby glanced at the door with a smile and pointed to a chair which had been placed at the entrance to keep him out.

"That is my husband's very dear pet," she said. "He is waiting out there for his lunch."

He was a tame marabou, and he did not wait in vain. When we went on to the terrace which led down to the Nile, the marabou was there. Close by him stood a Nubian servant with a plate of meat and a silver fork. And the Field Marshal himself took the plate in his hand and fed his beloved bird morsel after morsel with the fork.

As I gazed at the negative in my hand, I could not refrain from drawing a comparison as to which had the best of it: the marabous here on the White Nile, who must fight for their shred of flesh, or the marabou in the beautiful garden of the Residency in Egypt, whose meals were fed to him with a silver fork.

The Wildest Thing in the "Wild" West

MOTHER BURRO WAS A SORRY MESS with her swollen head and the bloody gashes on her legs and thighs.

But her baby's safety was at stake, and she did not for a moment relax the fury of her attack with vicious, champing teeth, and even more vicious flying heels.

And so it wasn't long before it was a case of "you should've seen the other fellow."

In this case the other fellow was a mountain lion, with his mouth watering for a meal of burro meat. But mountain lions are like men and mice—their plans often gang agley. And so this particular marauder of the Southwest was forced to give up his plans for dinner.

M. E. Musgrave, game specialist of the United States Forest Service, was able to reconstruct some such scene of battle after he met the wounded but victorious mother burro with her baby, and later came upon the battle-field itself, where bushes were broken off and uprooted and the ground trampled by the surging conflict of the two animals.

For the burro, the once meek "desert canary," is becoming the West's wildest wild animal, Odessa Davenport tells us in an interview with Mr. Musgrave in the Newspaper Enterprise Association's *Every Week Magazine*.

These little donkeys turned loose, it is explained, have wandered through the southwestern lands of Arizona and New Mexico, learning to fend for themselves, coming to be "ferocious and cunning beasts that will fight mountain lions and drive cattle from grass land and water-hole, causing stock rangers trouble and loss."

Here are some of the ways of this newly wild animal, as the writer tells us:

The tame burro is a stolid, plodding beast, the true friend and patient burden-bearer of all who journey far into the strange, wild deserts of the Southwest. He is romantic as well as utilitarian, and is eulogized alike by sourdough prospectors and Eastern tourists.

In spite of modernized methods of transportation, which have made a horse a curiosity and a mule unknown, the burro holds almost unchallenged his place of honor in the economic scheme of the Southwest.

That is, he does until he has a generation or two of freedom in that hinterland known locally as "back in the hills." Then he goes native and reverts to what must have been his original state thousands of years ago.

The wild burro is much more intelligent than his brother of the pack-saddle. To his stock of native intelligence, which is admittedly large, he has added the fund of knowledge acquired through his long contact with man and which he craftily hid under a mask of stupidity as long as he could not use it to his own advantage.

However, a few whiffs of the heady air of freedom are enough to bring about an astonishing change, and the patient burden-bearer of the trails sheds most of his former limitations and all of his inhibitions with his first winter's coat of shaggy hair.

The miner, the prospector, and the man with the pack-train, these are the ones who gave the wild burro a place in the sun. When, in the early days of the Southwest, these men no longer needed the services of their pack animals, they turned them loose to shift for themselves.

SURPRIZINGLY, the burros did very well, indeed, we are told. They developed "quickness, agility, and cunning." Reading on:

They also very soon reestablished among themselves their old tribal monarchy.

This is a highly efficient system of government in which one jack lords it over a band of from twenty to thirty jennys and colts. He defends his harem from attack, and leads it in aggression.

When a young jack grows up he must fight for leadership, or leave the band, to start a new harem of his own. If he fails in this, he is doomed to roam alone, and die at last, an outcast, with every burro's hoof against him. According to Mr.

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In bad weather, attack the germs that cause COLDS and SORE THROAT

Listerine used as a gargle reduces mouth germs 98%

When you gargle with full strength Listerine, the safe antiseptic, you strike a blow at germs that cause colds, sore throat and many other troubles.

For Listerine kills germs by the millions in 15 seconds—the fastest time science has been able to *accurately record.*

Reduces germs 98%

Bacteria on the surface of the mouth and in the saliva are actually reduced 98% by it. Such amazing killing power is shown by exhaustive tests after the methods employed at Johns Hopkins and Yale University. To maintain this reduction at all times frequent gargling is necessary. In view of the above facts, you cannot question the wisdom of using Listerine morning and night as a precaution against mouth and throat infections incident to colds. And as a treatment, more frequently.

Gargle every 2 hours

Colds usually develop when body resistance is lowered by bad weather, over-exposure, chills, fatigue or over-eating. Germs easily make headway. Nature then needs an extra attacking force to keep them under control. That is why physicians urge the gargle every two hours with undiluted Listerine. Every gargle results in the death of millions of disease-producing bacteria.

Twice a day as a precaution

Every 2 hours as a treatment

Safe— healing to tissue

At the first symptom of cold or sore throat, begin using Listerine. Use it full strength to get full germicidal effect. Remember Listerine is absolutely harmless—non-poisonous, safe and pleasant to use, and actually healing in effect. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

the safe antiseptic

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

(fastest killing time accurately recorded by science)

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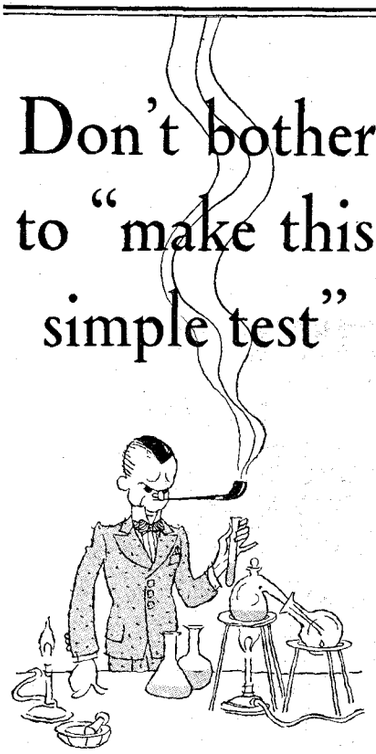
Don't bother to "make this simple test"



BUT if you must convince yourself, try some ordinary tobacco in an old pipe. Note result in chalk on the bottom of your left shoe.

Then try some ordinary tobacco in your favorite pipe. Note on other shoe. Finally, try some Sir Walter Raleigh smoking tobacco in any good pipe. You won't have to note it anywhere, for you'll notice with the very first puff how much cooler and milder it is. It stays so, right down to the last puff in the bowl—rich, mellow and fragrant. Your regular tobacconist has Sir Walter, of course. Try a tin—today.

B&W PRODUCT

How to Take Care of Your Pipe

(*Hint No. 11*) Some smokers believe that oil on the bowl of a pipe keeps it bright and shiny. Temporarily the bowl is brightened, but it soon gets dull again. A brisk rub with a soft cloth will do wonders, especially if the pipe is warm. Send for our free booklet, "How to Take Care of Your Pipe." Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. 39 (In Canada, 3810 St. Antoine St., Montreal.)

"Discovered How Good a Pipe Can Be"

IT'S 15¢—*and milder*

Musgrave, fights between the jacks are characterized by incredible ferocity.

Sometimes the battle continues for hours. Stamping, kicking, biting, they tear great patches of skin, even pieces of flesh, from the body of their antagonist. The victory goes to the one with the most endurance.

Very rarely does one kill the other, the burro being practically invulnerable. Even the meek little servitors of the trail are noted for their insensitiveness to pain and fatigue. This quality becomes intensified after a few years of freedom.

"They're the toughest things on four legs," is Mr. Musgrave's estimate of them. "The only way you can kill a wild burro is to shoot him. And getting within range is not easy. It is less difficult to stalk a deer than it is a wild burro. Burros seem to have a sixth sense that tells them when danger is near. And immediately they disappear like magic."

Their quickness is not the only thing that gets and keeps them out of sight.

They have the finest kind of protective coloration, coupled with an uncanny ability to stand absolutely still for long spaces of time. It is practically impossible to see an immobile burro at a distance of 100 yards, unless you already know he is there.

How Maggie Paid the Meat Bill

MAGGIE the magpie was a great miser, and so it was that she kept herself well supplied with the boiling beef she loved.

Maggie lived at a museum, and visitors frequently gave her shiny objects—even pennies, dimes, and nickels—just to see what she would do with them.

Maggie never disappointed.

True to the hoarding spirit of magpies, she always buried such donations, and when her cage was cleaned, her human friends would find enough change to pay for the meat they fed her.

Maggie came to the museum with a broken wing, Marjorie Shanafelt tells us in *Nature Magazine*. She had been wounded by a hunter, rescued by a boy, and brought to the museum director.

But she lost no time in making herself at home. When Miss Shanafelt met Maggie, that black-and-white bird was solemnly inspecting tables, chairs, cabinets, and other furniture in the museum office, testing them out as perches. She had been confined in a waste-basket, with a piece of cheesecloth over the top, but escaping from that had been easy.

Altho her wing dragged at "a grotesque angle," Maggie made friends at once, and Miss Shanafelt went out and bought some steak, which Maggie ate ravenously.

Nothing could be done about Maggie's injured wing if nature did not heal it, the writer tells us. So, we read:

It was necessary to give the bird a refuge for the time being, and upon a good-sized table we erected a fine roomy cage, made of galvanized iron-wire. There were perches inside, and when it was all completed Maggie had a home about four and one-half by four by four feet.

We put considerable sand inside, and a big pan of water. It had to be a big one, for Maggie required a great deal of fresh water. She would screech for fresh water, and when it came would take about three swallows, letting it trickle slowly down her throat, after which she turned her back on the pan and kicked it full of sand.

She wanted to hide everything she could get hold of, and since the cage offered few opportunities for burying her keepsakes, she worried over the problem a great deal. She punched things in the little cracks about the perches, and stuck them down between the wooden frame of the cage and the wire meshes. She dug holes by the hundred in the sand. Sometimes she would dig up an extra precious article again and again, hiding it in every corner of the cage.

Maggie's cage sat in the lobby, near a wire door leading into the workroom. When the sounds of hammering, drilling, and conversation began to come from the workroom, she was happy. She would jump around her cage, kick the sand into clouds, dig up and rebury her treasures, and finally subside on a perch from whence she sang with great gusto even if with little real knowledge of harmony.

She learned to imitate our phrases. If she was in a friendly mood, she struck her perch sharply with her black bill, after which she would begin to gurgle, and finally spill out a tirade of throaty sounds that dwindled away into charming, little soft cooing notes. Altho she always looked well groomed, only once was she caught taking a bath.

Maggie consumed one pound of boiling-beef a week. She would accept pieces of meat as long as she could hold them, for instead of swallowing the bits, she stored them in her throat, and regurgitated them later, eating at her leisure.

She preferred, however, to be given a piece big enough to enable her to stand upon it and whack and tear it with her bill. Sometimes she got a piece of liver for dinner, but she didn't like it, for it got her feet all messy.

BUT, as we might expect of a bird so clever, Maggie soon found a remedy for this:

When the liver was presented to her, she threw it down upon the sand. Seizing it by one corner she would drag it around. With some difficulty she would next manage to turn it over and drag it around again. This covered both sides with sand, after which she would take it onto a perch and devour it.

She liked nuts, but ate no fresh vegetable. Fruit she ate sparingly, altho cherries charmed her because of the pits, which she rolled around and around in her mouth.

Maggie came to us on a September day. She stayed all winter. Her wing was healed, altho it was a little out of line. February, March, April, and May passed. The windows were open, and our hearts ached for Maggie. We decided to get her into the open and see if the wind could carry her north to her companions.

There was a great deal of squawking on the part of Maggie at being carried out to the edge of town. We put her down on real ground again, among grass and field-daisies. She was plainly delighted and stalked about majestically, but sad to say, she could not fly.

We waited a long time, thinking that it might be just disuse that kept her from winging away, but the wing was hopelessly injured. Then we knew that we must take her back to the safety of her cage.

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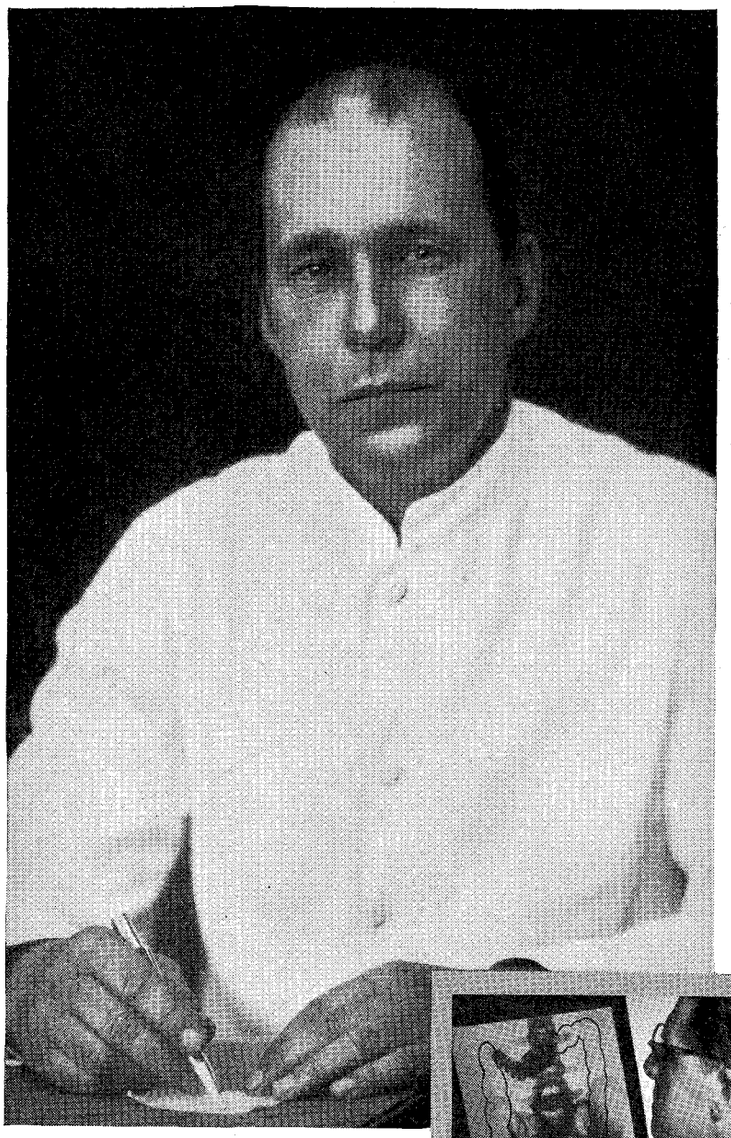
"What makes the Skin break out?"

THIS FAMOUS DANISH DERMATOLOGIST WAS ASKED



DOCTOR PONTOPPIDAN tells of one great cause... and how Fresh Yeast corrects it

DR. BORGE PONTOPPIDAN is physician-in-charge of the Municipal Hospital of Copenhagen. He is widely known for his writings on skin diseases, in which he specializes.

THEY are unpleasant, to say the least—those ugly skin blemishes—blackheads, eruptions and blotches!

What makes them come? What makes them so persistent, so hard to get rid of?

These were the questions put to the great Copenhagen skin specialist, Dr. Pontoppidan—an outstanding authority in his field.

Here is the answer Dr. Pontoppidan gave:

"A predominating cause of the more common forms of skin troubles may be an auto-intoxication brought about by abnormal processes in the intestinal canal.

"I have had excellent results," he explained, "in treating such skin disorders with fresh yeast. Results have likewise been excellent in cases of a general run-down condition of health when constipation has been the underlying cause."

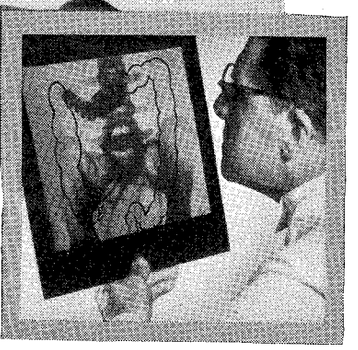
Doesn't what Dr. Pontoppidan says impress you as sensible and sound?

Eating Fleischmann's Yeast, you know, corrects the very *cause* of most common skin disorders . . . clears the complexion by ridding the body of poison-breeding wastes.

© 1930, Standard Brands Incorporated

The intestines are "toned up" and cleansed. Normal digestion is restored. The radiant bloom of health returns.

Why not try it? Every cake of *Fleischmann's* Yeast is rich in the important vitamins B, G and D. At grocers', restaurants, soda fountains. Write for booklet. Standard Brands Inc., 595 Madison Ave., New York.



POISONS from clogged intestines cause most common skin troubles, doctors find. Fresh yeast keeps intestines active, *clean*, as X-ray shows.

"When I was in school I became run-down and my skin was not in good condition," *writes* Miss Marion Reardon *of Holyoke, Mass.* (at right). "After eating Fleischmann's Yeast the skin eruptions disappeared and I felt fine again."

Noted Specialists urge this Beauty Care!

Spain's foremost dermatologist, Dr. Sánchez-Covisa, declares: "Fresh yeast is of great aid in the treatment of pimples and boils." Prof. Dr. Brandweiner, noted Vienna specialist, reports: "Fresh yeast keeps intestines free of the poisons which cloud the skin."

Eat 3 cakes of *Fleischmann's* Yeast daily, before or between meals and at bedtime, plain or in hot or cold water, or any way you like.

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On the Wing in the Wing

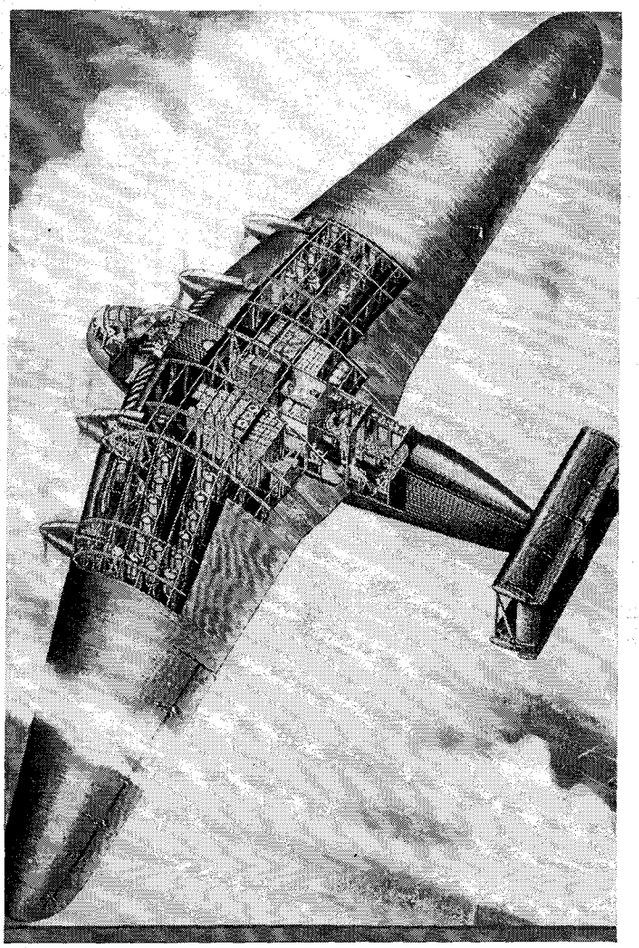
WINGS ARE GOOD FOR MORE THAN FLYING. You can live in those of an airplane during a flight. You can sit, you can stand, you can go from room to room—in short, you can make yourself very much at home in an airplane's wings, and the famous Junkers Company of Germany has proved it with the *G-38*, the biggest landplane in the world.

The *G-38* vindicates the long-cherished theory of dispensing with or cutting down "the customary fuselage and distributing through the huge, single, thick wing the crew, passengers, freight, motors, and fuel," says a writer in *The American Weekly*. It is believed by the Junkers experts, this writer continues, "that this inhabited wing design will be the accepted model for quick and economical freight and passenger service up and down and across the length and breadth of Europe, Asia, and Africa."

You might call the *G-38* the little sister of the *Do-X*, that famous leviathan of the air. But the two craft are not sister ships in the usual sense of the word, implying similarity in size, design, and purpose.

The *Do-X*, the biggest plane of any kind, is a Dornier seaplane; the *G-38* is a Junkers landplane. The *Do-X* is some 130 feet long and has a wing spread of about 160 feet, and twelve motors. The *G-38*, according to the *American Weekly* writer, is 75½ feet long and has a wing spread of 147½ feet, and four motors.

But the two planes are the largest in their respective classes, and they are being watched with equal interest by aviation experts for the air history they are expected to make.



Keystone View Company photograph

All Aboard for a Cruise in the Flying Wing!

The artist has obligingly taken off part of the "G-38" so that we can see pilots, navigator, passengers, crew, freight, and fuel, all in their proper positions in the plane.

For instance, the *G-38* is likely to divide by ten the terrors of that long tough trail from London to Singapore. Carrying ten passengers with baggage, 100,000 letters, and a crew of five, she should make the trip on this schedule:

London-Bagdad—2,700 miles—25 hours' flight.
Bagdad-Delhi—2,200 miles—21 hours' flight.
Delhi-Singapore—2,600 miles—24½ hours' flight.

In other words, with four-hour stops at Bagdad and Delhi, the time needed is seventy-eight and one-half hours, a little more than three days. The writer bases his calculation on the plane's performance in recent test flights.

Now, just for the sake of contrast, consider how long the same trip takes to-day by land and water. The *American Weekly* writer outlines it thus:

London-Bagdad—204 hours (8½ days) via steamer, rail, and auto.
Bagdad-Delhi—336 hours (14 days) via auto, steamer, and rail.
Delhi-Singapore—456 hours (19 days) via rail and steamer.
London-Singapore direct—720 hours (30 days) via rail and steamer.

Traveling by the *G-38*, mail and passengers would reach their destination in one-tenth of the time now required.

THE *G-38* has been put through a thorough and grilling test flight of 6,000 miles that is believed by experts to vindicate entirely the "inhabited-wing" idea. Reading on of this trip in *The American Weekly*, we learn that the *G-38*, starting from Dessau, made stops at Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, Constanta on the Black Sea, Istambul, and elsewhere. Continuing:

On this long trip, the machine has been tested out under practically every conceivable atmospheric condition, climate, and territory. No effort was made to take on passengers or freight for profit—it was a patient, thorough test and try-out of this latest novelty in air transportation.

The capabilities of the machine indicate that one of the greatest advantages of the *G-38* is its vast flying radius, carrying a pay load that will insure adequate financial returns on the investment. While transcontinental air traffic is being flown with standard airplanes of various makes, the *G-38* is primarily intended for intercontinental traffic, say from London to Sydney. The present demand for express goods and passenger accommodations insures the feasibility of the *G-38's* operation.

THE exact specifications of the ship are interesting, the writer tells us as he continues:

Span: 147½ feet. Wing area: 3,120 square feet.
Length: 75½ feet. Weight, empty: 13 metric tons (28,600 pounds).
Height: 18 feet. Weight, laden: 24 metric tons (52,800 pounds).
Pay load (for 630 miles): 7.8 metric tons (17,160 pounds) for non-stop flights.
Pay load (for 1,500 miles): 3 metric tons (6,600 pounds) for non-stop flights.
Crew and equipment: 1,540 pounds.
Power: Two 400-horse-power engines, Junkers L-8, and two 800-horse-power engines, Junkers L-88.
Total power: 2,400 horse-power.
Wing loading (at 24 tons): 17.2 pounds to the square foot.
Power loading (at 24 tons): 22.4 pounds for one horse-power.

The machine has a cruising speed of approximately 125 miles per hour. This is increased or diminished, of course, according to head-winds or tail-winds and the weight of its load.

The *G-38* is made of duralumin, an alloy composed chiefly of aluminum, and combining strength and lightness. After years of experiment, duralumin also has been made capable of withstanding the assaults of the weather.

An additional factor of safety is obtained through the housing of the motors inside the wing where they can be easily adjusted while the plane is in flight. In case of motor trouble, repairs can be made without any danger and without slowing down the motors, whereas with airplanes of other types it is difficult

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Study of Child at the Piano by Anton Bruehl

BEYOND THE DOLL HOUSE

TUMBLING gaily over a pile of golden sand . . . bobbing wee blond heads above the absurd mane of some dappled hobby horse . . . hurling diminutive bodies valiantly into battle against wash-rags and "sleepy-bye" . . . our babies are pretty much what nature and heredity made them.

But all too soon the shouting, dreaming, reckless little things draw near the time when environment commences to play the major part. Then begin the habits of thought and feeling by which, justly or unjustly, people are bound to judge them. And here their fates are more than ever in our hands. For it is we who must choose and furnish the particular world that inevitably lies beyond their sand-piles and their dolls. Informed parents, faced with this problem, seldom fail to select, as an initial item of cultural equipment, an introduction to the most personal of all the arts, music. . . . And this for generations, in both Europe and America, has meant instruction on the Steinway.

The Steinway stands as the chosen instrument of nearly every great musician from Liszt to Paderewski. A creation of fine craftsmanship in polished woods and ivory, its mere presence serves to connect your children with the glorious part this Instrument of the Immortals has played in the history of art. It is so ruggedly constructed that it will serve two or three generations of children . . . permitting their young talents to develop without risk of the distortive influences lurking in practice on inferior instruments . . . fostering a colorful accomplishment that will help them to make friends.

Source of entertaining melody . . . medium of genius . . . the incomparable Steinway nevertheless is sold on terms that place it at the disposal of even the modest incomes.

A new Steinway Upright piano can be bought for a total as low as $875

As the Steinway is made in New York City, this price, naturally, must be "plus transportation" beyond New York and its suburbs.

10% down balance in three years

Used pianos accepted in partial exchange. If there is no Steinway dealer near you, write for information to Steinway & Sons, Steinway Hall, 109 W. 57th St., New York.

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS **STEINWAY**

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MEN WHO KNOW STEEL PREFER THE VALET —MEN WHO KNOW FACES PRESCRIBE IT

Scientists Agree
VALET
IS A BETTER BLADE

METALLURGISTS and dermatologists—authorities whose opinions are eagerly sought and highly valued—outspokenly praise the superiority of the new Valet blade.

Steel experts say the new Valet is a triumph of modern metallurgical skill—and an outstanding example of fine precision workmanship.

Skin specialists who have conducted comparative clinical shaving tests have proved that this blade is easier on the face—a valuable aid in the prevention, relief and correction of serious skin disorders commonly caused or aggravated by harsh and incorrect shaving.

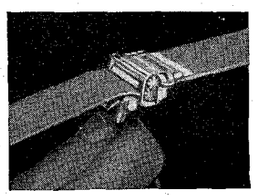
The Valet AutoStrop Razor holds this super-keen blade at the friendliest shaving angle. You clean and *strop* the blade in split-second time—without removing it from the razor.

Give it a thorough trial and you'll agree with steel experts and skin specialists that this is the ideal shaving combination.

Get your new Valet blades today with a Valet AutoStrop Razor—and make the test for yourself. Enjoy the luxury of easier, quicker, smoother shaving.

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., INC.
656 First Ave., New York
Also Toronto, London, Paris, Milan, Rio de Janeiro

The new blade can be identified by the word "Valet" cut through the steel



The NEW VALET
Auto-Strop BLADE

to get to the motors at all while the machine is flying, and it is impossible to work on them in a wind blowing 125 miles an hour, even if the temperature of the air is supportable.

A small hand-operated trolley in the inhabited wing enables a mechanic to propel himself to any one of the engines needing attention.

The problem of the landing wheels also becomes more serious as planes become larger and larger. The *G-38* introduces a novelty in the form of two wheels mounted tandem on each side of the fuselage. The head-on resistance of the wheels is reduced by this arrangement. The wheels are mounted at the end of a bridge-like truss, which is connected at its center to a shock-absorbing system.

The truss is hinged at its center so that the wheels can pivot about their common center, with shock-absorber cord keeping their pivoting motion within reasonable limits. This feature makes for easy riding when the craft lands on rough ground.

EVEN now there is limited air service from London to Bagdad, we are told. But, the account runs on:

Present airplanes require 60 hours with intermediate stops at Paris, Basle, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Brindisi, Athens, and Beirut. The trip from Bagdad to Delhi, according to the latest flying tables, is scheduled for 107 hours. But even this short travel time will be considerably shortened by the *G-38*.

But something far more important can not be overlooked. The value of fast-mail service is obvious; but the passenger enjoys not only a substantial saving of time, but also an opportunity of moving about during the flight.

While other models of so-called "giant" airplanes offer the passenger all manner of comforts, such as toilet, hot meals, etc., he is, nevertheless, practically chained to his seat.

With average flights, lasting from two to four hours, never more than five, this lack of freedom is not so evident. But on flights of twenty hours and more, such as are indispensable for continental lines, passengers must be afforded an opportunity of sitting in another room, of resting up a bit or making a trip of inspection through the machine, visiting the engine-room, etc.

And this opportunity the *G-38* provides.

Thus the decisive progress which the inhabited wing represents from a purely technical point also marks an increase in comforts for the passengers. So this, the latest creation of the Junkers Works, is again destined to materially aid in opening up new world-traffic routes. The recent flight, as already pointed out, is merely in the nature of tests on a larger scale to gather performance data in flight and to enable the crew to gain additional experience under conditions approximating intercontinental routes.

It is interesting to note that the original patent, granted to Dr. Hugo Junkers in 1910—twenty years ago—shows both pilot and passenger seated within the thick, internally braced wing.

A fourteen-foot scale model of his ultimate "Flying Wing" was exhibited during the Aeronautical Congress in Stockholm in 1924, and aroused a great deal of comment. That the present *G-38* is a stepping-stone toward attaining a tailless "Flying Wing" seems evident.

Up There—"the Safest Place the Mail Ever Traveled"

SNOW was falling between Salt Lake City and Elko, Nevada, and a heavy fog was hiding the earth from the eyes of the air-mail pilot.

Night was coming on.

And thus the stage was set for one of the casualties which, recounted in the laconic reports of the pilots involved, form a unique collection in a certain file in the Air-Mail Division of the United States Post-office Department.

In those brief documents are chronicled for official purposes the hairbreadth escapes of Air-Mail Pilot Charles A. Lindbergh (with which DIGEST readers are already familiar), as well as scores of misadventures to other pilots of the service.

In fact, a lot of "front-page stuff" is buried in that prosy file.

All of it merely a part of the day's work—an incident in the frequently dangerous job of getting the mails through.

A selection from those unique archives of adventure is presented by John Leo Coontz in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* Magazine. Leading up to what happened in the snow and fog between Salt Lake City and Elko, he writes:

Pilot Paul Scott was on the mail run.

Fighting his way over the darkened route, Scott saw a "small hole" between the clouds and the fog. That should lead him, he figured, into better and brighter flying.

Accordingly, he swung his plane for the "hole" and dashed in.

"Suddenly," he says, "I found myself knocking the tops off cedar trees. When I came to, my face was buried in the snow, and I was groping for the switches.

"The cockpit was upside down. My left hand and arm were numb and useless.

"With my right I dug out enough snow to pull myself from under, and found a scrambled mass and bits of three-ply fabric, wires and broken wings, with motor, radiator, and batteries scattered all around in the brush.

"My left shoulder was dislocated and my left arm, freezing rapidly, dangling behind my back.

"I started down the mountain in what I thought to be the general direction of a road. The snow was deep and there were many rough rocks to make walking difficult.

"I slipt on some shale, and suddenly discovered that I had knocked my shoulder back into place. I rubbed my left arm with snow until it thawed and felt normal. Then I walked down to the road, got to the railroad tracks, flagged a passenger-train, and sent a wire from Wells, Nevada, the first stop."

When the wrecking crew got to Scott's plane it was one of the sorriest wrecks ever recorded. For fifty yards it had cut a swath through the trees.

The wreck was 8,000 feet up a mountainside, and Scott had walked twelve miles through the snow in pain and misery so that the tradition of the mail service might be upheld.

A BALL of fire sailing through the sky is a beautiful spectacle, muses Mr. Coontz, adding:

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But if that ball of fire happens to be a blazing plane with a pilot fighting for his life against explosion and flame, how quickly its beauty is transformed into tragedy!

Pilot Scott, the same man who walked twelve miles down a mountainside, injured, through deep snowdrifts, once had such a fire.

He was flying between Reno and Salt Lake City when, all of a sudden, the radiator of his ship exploded and his motor caught on fire. Scott set his controls and fought the fire in the air, using a pressure fire-extinguisher. But it availed him little.

The speed of his ship fanned the flame faster than his extinguisher could put it out. There was only one thing to do: give up the fight and try to make a landing. This he did, with fire creeping slowly toward his gasoline-tank.

Scott made a good landing, and then renewed the fight with his extinguisher, at the same time dragging the mail from the burning plane.

He was soon exhausted. Still he fought on, dragging mail to safety. Then a gasoline-tank exploded, sending a fiery spray in every direction. The plane was doomed, and so was the remaining mail. The heat was too terrific for him to rescue more.

Scott was fortunate in saving his life and what mail he did.

SITTING in his crashed plane high up on the Rockies, relates the *Public Ledger* writer, was an experience that tested the nerves of Pilot R. E. Ellis, who had taken the mail westbound from Rock Springs, Wyoming. Of his ordeal we are told:

Pilot Ellis sat there in the snow until his rescuers could form a human chain down the side of the mountain to him, and pull him to the top.

Here is his story:

"Pilot Ellis left Rock Springs with the regular westbound mail in a strong headwind, circled the field, attaining an altitude of 9,200 feet (about 200 feet above the mountains), and headed for Salt Lake.

"While attempting to cross the mountains just west of Rock Springs field the ship was caught in a down-draft which, despite the fact that the motor was wide open, forced it down into the side of the mountains, striking about 500 feet below the peak.

"After striking the ground the plane slid backward about fifty feet and stopt at an angle of about eighty degrees, the side of the mountain being almost perpendicular.

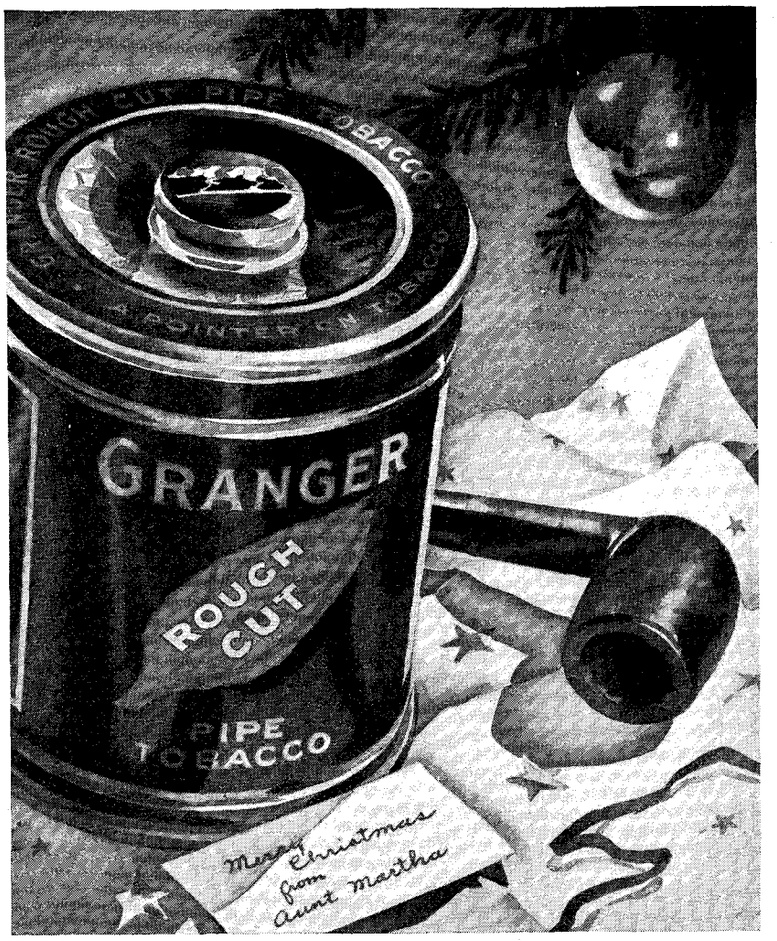
"To reach the ship the mechanics had to climb to the top of the mountain, and from the top of the snow-line—about 100 feet above the plane—form a human chain and let themselves down. It required about two hours for them to reach the plane."

Ellis and his mail were rescued, but few more nerve-racking ordeals have been experienced by a man than sitting on the edge of an icy precipice that might at any moment slide him to death in the canyon below.

IN fact, the postmen of the air have been up against everything but mail robbers. On that point we read:

Air-mail banditry has yet to take place. No plane carrying mail has been pursued by bandits and forced down and robbed.

The air is the safest place the mail has



One pound of Good Cheer!

AND as fine a tobacco as ever sweetened a pipe bowl! A sixty-year-old secret, our own Wellman's Method, gives Granger its "fruity" fragrance; and *seals in* its mellow flavor. And Granger smokes *cool!* Big shaggy flakes—Rough Cut — that burn slower, smoke cooler, leave a pipe cleaner. For a Merry Christmas a whole month long, give him a pound of Granger Rough Cut.

"Pipe tobacco that IS pipe tobacco!"

GRANGER ROUGH CUT

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

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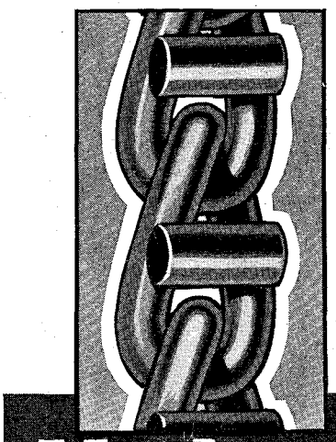

Much Longer Service

You will get longer and better service from the new Weed American Tire Chains. Their cross chains have twice as much metal to stand the wearing action of traction which they give to resist sliding, slipping or skidding.

You won't find another chain like the new Weed American. There isn't any other chain like it—the modern chain for modern cars and modern roads and streets.

Be sure to ask for Weed Americans. A product of the American Chain Company, *Inc.*, Bridgeport, Conn.

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1. Reinforcing bars electrically welded to cross chains where the wear comes.

2. Non-kinking, electrically welded side chains that resist the hardest ruts.

The New WEED AMERICAN Tire CHAIN Supreme

Weed Tire Chain Radio Program: Tune in every Friday evening at 8:30 Eastern Standard Time, 7:30 Central Standard Time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

ever traveled. Wild stories have been written, officials of the Post-office Department point out, in which the pilot of a mail-plane has encountered bandits, and either been robbed or else frustrated the fiction bad men by his coolness and nerve. But in actual life no such thing has ever occurred, and the possibility of it is quite remote.

The development of air-mail service has hardly yet begun, declares E. B. Wadsworth, in charge of air-mail contracts for the Post-office Department. Mr. Wadsworth looks upon the present status of airplanes as mail carriers as not dissimilar to that of the steamboats in the time of Robert Fulton. He visions larger and faster planes speeding up and down the country, and a greater volume of mail being carried by them.

THE adventures here recounted are not isolated experiences, it is pointed out, but "taken as they run." And air-mail history is always repeating itself. For instance:

Recently, Verne E. Treat, one of the veterans of the mail service, had to leap for his life when caught in a fog, and forced to do so or crash as a result of exhausted gas supply.

The feats of Lindbergh are tradition in the mail service.

Because of the service that an air-mail pilot must render, every safeguard is thrown around him.

He is lighted on his way by powerful light-beacons placed every ten miles. Built on tall towers, these beacons flash their friendly messages through the sky at intervals all through the night. To the airman they say:

"Here you may land if you are in trouble; if not, I show you that you are on your course. My name is so-and-so—flashed by intermittent colored signals—and by me is a wind-vane that will tell you the direction from which the wind is blowing."

These lights are of 1,000,000 candle-power.

In addition, the air-mail pilot is assisted on his way by radio beacons that flash signals mysteriously through the ether for 150 miles.

The pilot gets these signals through a set of head-phones from a small receiving-set in his cockpit.

The dot-and-dash system of communication is used. For instance, if the flyer is on his true course he gets a long-dash signal. If he is to the right of it he gets a certain mixture of dots and dashes. If he is to the left of it he gets a different jumble of sounds.

There also has been perfected for his use another type of radio direction-signal. Whereas the one above is called the "aural" type of reception, the new type is known as the "visual."

It consists of a vibrating reed in a tiny radio receiving-set, no larger than a couple of packages of cigarets placed side by side. This set is connected with the radio equipment on the instrument-board of the plane, and the radio messages received by it are communicated to the pilot by means of a little white needle that vibrates up and down, much after the fashion of a gasoline-gage needle on an automobile.

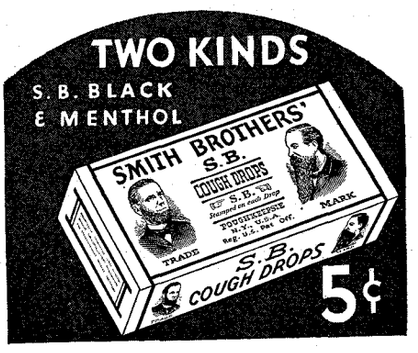
There are two of these needles with points opposite each other: one to tell when the pilot is to the right of his course, the other when he is to the left of it.

But the pilot is not yet "in the clear"; weather, his greatest Nemesis, must be

Quickly—stop his cough!...S. B. Cough Drops are fine for children's throats. They give gentle, mild medication.

Let Johnny take along a box of S. B. Cough Drops. They protect his throat against raw winds, cold weather—and his own enthusiasm for slush and snow.

Do youngsters like them? Just try, once! A favorite confection since 1847.



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taken into account. The Weather Bureau does its best for him.

BEFORE climbing into his plane at the take-off field, the air-mail pilot has a weather report handed to him, says Mr. Coontz, explaining to us that this report is the result of a careful and extensive reporting system worked out by the United States Weather Bureau especially for aviation. Furthermore, the account in *The Public Ledger* tells us:

To serve the flyer better, the bureau now has seven central receiving-stations throughout the United States to which weather reports are sent. These reports come from selected points throughout the flying area contiguous to and along the mail routes. Not only are weather reports sent in from along the line of the mail routes, but also from either side of it for several miles.

The weather report handed the pilot at the flying-field before he takes off with the mail is a general report made up from the small ones coming in from along his route. He signs for it after the manner of a pay-check, for it is conceivable that it might become a life-lease before the flyer has reached his ultimate destination.

These weather reports are usually for four stations ahead, we read. They tell the pilot "of weather conditions at these stations at the time of his take-off, and the probabilities he will face."

What 1930 Has Done to Airplanes

CAPT. FRANK M. HAWKS, who has a habit of driving planes at previously unheard-of speeds, was loafing along at a mere four miles a minute in his "bullet-swift" monoplane over Trenton Airport. At the same moment, Leo A. Kieran reports in the New York *Times*, that curious contraption, like a flying windmill, the autogiro, was hovering over the field.

Hawks sailed in a ten-mile circle, cut his speed down to sixty-five miles an hour, and landed.

The autogiro "settled slowly and almost vertically," like a falling leaf on a still day, and "set its wheels on a previously marked spot with practically no forward speed."

These two performances, according to the writer, "indicate the trend in aeronautical development of the past year." On the one hand, we read:

The public appearance of the autogiro, as the most modern and revolutionary design which has been flown, successfully demonstrates the first of the two categories into which developments have been classified: that of experiments with aircraft based on entirely different principles of lift than those now in commercial use.

On the other hand:

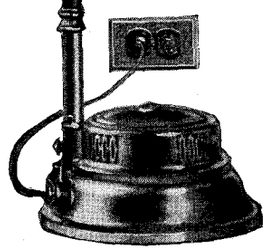
Hawks's plane represents the acme of modern practise in stream-lining, in stepping up the power in motors, in reducing the load factor to a minimum to increase the speed factor without changing the landing speed, and to bring into being cruising speeds in excess of those which were top speeds a year ago.

These two craft are not alone, however,

ENJOY IN WINTER
the health you found in
Summer Sunshine

In midsummer, sunshine is richest in health-building ultra-violet. In winter it is *only one-twentieth* as rich!

The General Electric Sunlamp gives you the ultra-violet benefit of midsummer sunshine *any time, anywhere.*



REMEMBER how *good* you felt under last summer's sun . . . how the youngsters grew?

The rich ultra-violet of summer sunshine created Vitamin D potency to stimulate bone development, to improve well-being.

How different now!

Winter sunlight loses most of its ultra-violet on its longer slanting course to earth. You *feel* the loss.

But you needn't be sun-starved even in winter. The General Electric Sunlamp perfected by science gives you the full ultra-violet effectiveness of the June sun . . . at home or at the office.

Attach its cord at any lighting outlet. It operates for a few cents an hour. There are floor models in bronze or ivory-white. Ceiling and wall types, too.

$69.50

Let us tell you more about "indoor sunshine" as an ally against colds, a vitalizer for sun-starved office workers, a benefit to mothers and growing children. Write Section L-5012, Merchandise Department, General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

(This advertisement was first submitted to the Council on Physical Therapy of the American Medical Association)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
SUNLAMP

Join us in the General Electric Program, Broadcast every Saturday Evening over a nation-wide N.B.C. Network

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Sure we'll meet this afternoon

MY STORMOGUIDE SAYS IT'LL CLEAR!

This gift saves his money.

VITAL customer appointments cancelled at the last minute and hard to secure again—special retail sales advertised but ruined by rain — dozens of chances at possible profits turned into losses because somebody didn't know the weather in advance.

A Stormoguide foretells tomorrow's weather today—accurately. Can you imagine a more welcome gift?

At department, sporting, optical and hardware stores. If yours cannot supply you, simply use coupon and get prompt delivery, postpaid.

Taylor Stormoguide Junior
No. 2258

A sturdy, reliable weather forecaster. Thousands in use all over America. Walnut finished, bakelite case, aneroid movement. 4½ inch white dial. Adjustable for altitude, from sea level to 2,500 feet. Accurate, dependable. $10.

Taylor Stormoguide Standing Pattern
No. 2259

Same as No. 2258, above, with handsome easel stand on broad base. Gold-toned dial. An impressive gift. $15.

Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.
CANADIAN PLANT, TYCOS BUILDING, TORONTO.
MANUFACTURING DISTRIBUTORS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
SHORT & MASON, LTD., LONDON

Taylor Instrument Cos., 105 Ames St., Rochester, N. Y.

Enclosed is $_____. Please send me 1 Taylor Stormoguide, Number_____. I understand you guarantee safe delivery.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ *State* _____

Taylor Stormoguide
THE SIMPLIFIED BAROMETER

in the outstanding developments of the past six months. The impetus started by the Guggenheim Safe Aircraft Competition last year has resulted in the production of other craft with slow landing speeds, while the advent of the Travelair *Mystery S* has been accompanied by innovations in stream-lining on transport planes.

MEANWHILE, "commercial air-line operators and military leaders are constantly demanding greater payloads and speed," Mr. Kieran tells us as he proceeds:

Hawks's *Texaco 13*, the *Laird*, winner of the Thompson Trophy, the new streamlined Fokker and Ford multimotors, the larger and faster Sikorsky amphibion, the Bellanca airbus, and other swift transport and racing type planes are the designers' response to the demand.

But designers are beginning to apply the rule of efficiency versus size to their products.

In the new Hornet-powered Boeing monomail is seen the trend. This plane, built in two models, can carry a ton and a quarter at more than 150 miles an hour. Its stream-lining has been carried out as far as racing standards will permit in commercial construction, and the addition of a semi-retractable landing gear adds greatly to the speed without raising the landing speed.

The Bellanca airbus, with a single Conqueror engine of 600 horse-power, carries another half-ton more than the monomail with but little sacrifice in speed, and with an increase in cruising range.

Still another type airplane looms to take its place as a compromise between planes of the racing type and the most efficient transport planes.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, in his experiments with the Lockheed Sirius, in which he made a transcontinental record last Easter Sunday, is one of the leaders in this form of development. Like the other designers, he has realized the importance of stream-lining, and his plane is shortly to be equipped with a fully retractable undercarriage.

A new Wright Cyclone has been installed in it, and the plane is ready to go to the factory in Los Angeles to have a new wing and landing gear installed to incorporate Colonel Lindbergh's idea on the subject.

The wing has been built on high-altitude performance specifications, following out Colonel Lindbergh's theory that the upper air is the place to increase speeds. The lower wing surface has been recessed to accommodate the folding landing gear. The surface of the recessed sections of the wing will be attached as fairing to the outsides of the wheel brackets, and will fit snugly into place in flight, giving the lower surface of the wing fully stream-lined appearance in flight.

SIMILAR developments have been taking place abroad, we are told as we read on:

In addition to the giant *Do-X* and the Junkers *G-38*, the world's two largest airplanes, Imperial Airways and the British aircraft manufacturers have produced great air-liners.

In foreign military fields the process of evolution has been different. Most of the Powers of Europe have produced pursuit planes and day bombers equal in speed to any commercial development here. The two new Hawker planes in England, the *Fury* for pursuit and the *Hawk* for observation, are said to be the two fastest military aircraft in the world.

How Radio and Plane Sharpen the Law's Wits

THE long arm of the law is now supplemented by the long tongue, the long ear, and the long eye.

Police Commissioner Mulrooney of New York, sitting in his office, helped to demonstrate it.

"What do you see?" he asked, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

"Miles of waterfront, motor traffic, and the sidewalks of New York," answered Capt. A. W. Wallender.

That, you will admit, is a lot for one man to see at one time without help. But *The Herald Tribune's* reporter quickly tells us how the feat was done.

Captain Wallender was flying in an airplane; that was how he was able to see so much. And with the help of radio he was able to report what he saw to Commissioner Mulrooney in his office.

In the same manner, the writer in *The Herald Tribune* predicts, speaking from the air, patrolmen of the future will become "a vital link in the police system. Mobs and other large-scale movements in the city can be controlled from a bird's-eye view. Traffic tangles, seen in broad perspective, can be directed by reports relayed to the ground."

Earlier this year we told how the New York police are using the airplane in their work. At other times we have told how radio is used to communicate with officers on their beats, particularly when they are patrolling in automobiles. Now the two methods are combined in a further sharpening of the law's faculties. Says *The Herald Tribune:*

Based on the successful demonstration of the flying radio-telephone made for the Police Department of New York City, a new instrument is placed in the hands of police forces for maintaining order throughout the complexities of the modern city, as well as combating the efficiencies of crime in its latest forms.

Flyers long have twitted the faint-hearted who want to "fly with one foot on the ground." But now they may fly within speaking distance of terra firma.

To be able to hail headquarters is vital for the police in an age when fleetness is the chief agent of the miscreant in escape. The demonstration showed that a patrolman may take to the air, and from that vantage point report his observations even more promptly than the patrolman pounding his beat along the sidewalks.

By means of the telephone typewriter, the arm of the law already has been extended in many American communities until it can reach out over hundreds of miles of territory in pursuit of the criminal.

When the New York Police Department established its aerial service it added to that arm the eyes of a giant limited in height only by the ceiling of an airplane. Now that giant with the long reach and the lofty view has been given a voice which can project itself to any point within the wire system of the Police Department.

DURING the demonstration "Police Commissioner Mulrooney sat in his office and, as tho talking over the telephone, conversed

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with other police officials who were flying high over the city."

Among them was Captain Wallender, whom we have already heard speaking to the Commissioner. The technique of the demonstration is explained thus by *The Herald Tribune:*

The conversation was conducted by means of Western Electric short-wave radio telephone equipment similar to that now used by many large transport lines in the United States.

The broadcast from the planes was picked up by the ground station of the Bell Telephone laboratories at Whippany, New Jersey, and transmitted from there by wire to Police Headquarters.

A simple button on the Commissioner's telephone controlled the magnetic mechanism at Whippany, which transferred the radio equipment from the receiving to the operating position.

This control, operating over wire circuits similar to those used for Morse telegraphy, made it possible to use only a single radio-frequency channel. The problem of providing sufficient channels continues to puzzle the Radio Commission. The airplane sets used can operate over a wide range of frequencies. In the demonstrations they used 3,076 kilocycles.

"Escaping under cover of night," thrilling device of fiction, will become even more thrilling, but not so successful, this writer predicts further:

Modern floodlights enable pilots flying as high as 500 feet to obtain good visibility of the ground. Heretofore, there has been little purpose in an aerial pursuit of a criminal who flees from the city in a high-powered car at night.

Now the police pilot can sit on his tail and, following him along the road, report his position to headquarters until the fugitive is finally trapt.

As flying increases, patrolling the air becomes more and more of a police problem. Up to the present police have been able to do little more than note the license number of a reckless plane and press charges later. Testimony from other observers has been difficult to obtain.

Now a plane that flies dangerously can be reported to patrolmen in the vicinity. People on beaches, in parks, can be warned in advance.

It is likely that in the near future the private flyer, like the large air liner now, will be equipped with radio telephone. The law may demand it. A set sufficiently light for such use has been evolved by the Western Electric Company.

When it comes to that day, the police pilot will not have to wait for the careless flyer to come down, but, as at a thousand street corners to-day, will call across space to him whatever will be the aerial equivalent of: "Pull over to the curb there; you're flying too low."

Correction

WE were in error in telling our readers that Lowell Thomas, The Digest's Radio Voice, was to be heard every night except Sunday over the network of The Columbia Broadcasting Company. The Digest should have said every night except Sunday and Tuesday. We want to announce that the Blackstone Cigar Program is given every Tuesday night at 8 P. M., and will continue at that time.

Do you smoke steadily when bored stiff?

◆◆◆◆KEEP MOUTH-HAPPY WITH COOLER SMOKE!

When you're cornered for two dull hours or more... do you lessen the ordeal with cigarettes? Here's a fine chance to smoke through your first Spud pack! Your mind is all the more free to realize how Spud's cooler smoke keeps your mouth and throat in their natural moist-cool comfort... to sense how Spud's clean, cooler smoke holds and heightens your enjoyment of Spud's full tobacco flavor. Thus your boredom turns to thrill... you discover Spud, this grand inimitable freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment. At better stands, 20 for 20c. The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

MENTHOL-COOLED SPUD CIGARETTES

JUDGE SPUD . . . Not by first puff, but by first pack. Surprise soon forgotten... continued coolness heightens enjoyment of full tobacco flavor.

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Who, *Besides Yourself,* Reads The Digest?

ON the farm, in the university, on the bench in the law-court and at the bench of the carpenter, in the banking room and at the lathe, everywhere there are readers of The Digest.

Are you a wholesale or retail dealer? You may be astonished to learn that there are 240,281 other wholesale and retail dealers who, like yourself, read The Digest. Is your vocation an unusual one? Probably not so unusual but that many other Digest readers engage in it.

No doubt you have known that The Digest goes to 1,400,000 homes. You may have wondered sometimes who all these people can be, what paths in life they pursue, how their interests compare with your own. These two pages tell you. Many of you will remember receiving the letter of inquiry through which this information was gathered. Hundreds of thousands of these letters have been mailed during the past five years, and each time the results of the previous investigations have been confirmed. We list the occupations as classified by the United States Census, and opposite each show the number of Digest subscribers or purchasers in that vocation.

One additional point which the list below does not reveal. There we present only the individual head of the family, whereas we know from the replies received that we have an average of 3.4 readers for every copy of The Digest. The total number of readers is 4,717,667, divided as follows: 2,444,594 women and girls; 2,273,073 men and boys: *more women than men.*

How the heads of Digest families earn their daily bread

AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

General Farms	92,893
Timber and Logging Camps	1,622
Fishermen and Oystermen	624

EXTRACTION OF MINERALS

Coal Mines	7,197
Ore Mines	5,325
Oil and Gas Wells (including pipe lines)	9,942
Quarries, Pits, etc. (Quarrying of stone, gravel, mining of salt, lime, mica, etc.)	1,414

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Chemicals and Allied Manufacturing

Chemicals, Acids and Dyestuffs	4,035
Druggists' Preparations, Medicines, Perfumery	3,760
Fertilizer Works	749
Paint and Varnish	2,205
Petroleum Refineries	5,034
Other Chemicals, Industries (Coke, glue, ink, naval stores, explosives)	4,077

Clothing Manufacturing

Men's Clothing	2,413
Hats and Millinery Factories	707
Women's Clothing Factories	1,123
Glove Factories	333
Underwear, Hosiery and other Knit Goods	2,205
Other Clothing Industries (Furs, buttons, handkerchiefs, garters, lodge regalia)	1,040

Construction

General Contractors and Builders	30,950
Ship and Boat Builders	1,373

Food Manufacturing

Baking Plants	1,622
Beverage Manufacturing and Bottling	1,539
Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk	1,914
Confectionery and Ice Cream	1,747
Flour and Grain Mills	3,994
Fruit, Fish and Vegetable Canning	1,955
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	2,662
Sugar Factories and Refineries	874
Food Products not elsewhere listed (Coffee, Tea, spices, condiments, cereals, syrup)	2,122

Lumber and Furniture Manufacturing

Furniture Factories	3,661
Pianos, Phonographs and Organs	957
Saw and Planing Mills	7,238
Boxes, Barrels and Other Wood Containers	624
Other Woodworking Plants (Wood handles, ladders, fences, signs, silos, cars, etc.)	3,536

Metal Manufacturing

Agricultural Implement Plants	1,290
Automobiles, Trucks and Accessories	9,402
Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steel Plants	9,194
Car and Railroad Repair Shops	416
Hardware, Tools and Cutlery	4,160
Machine Shops and Foundries	5,408
Machinery Manufacturing Plants	8,029
Railway Equipment factories	1,622
Engines, Pumps and Power Plant Equipment	2,246
Other Iron and Steel Plants (Industrial trucks, casters, metal signs, phonograph needles, etc.)	7,904
Brass, Bronze and Copper Products	2,454
Jewelry, Watches and Silverware	1,456
Other Non-Ferrous Metal Industries (Zinc, tin, aluminum, lead products, gold and silver)	4,451

Printing and Publishing

Book and Job Printing Plants	13,395
Engraving and Lithographing Houses	2,205
Newspaper and Magazine Publishing (Including editors)	12,854

Stone, Clay and Glass Manufacturing

Brick, Tile, Pottery and Other Clay Products	3,494
Glass and Glass Products Factories	1,830
Lime, Cement and Artificial Stone Products	2,330
Marble and Cut Stone Yards	1,581

Textile Manufacturing

Carpet and Rug Mills	915
Cotton Mills	3,661
Silk Mills	1,581
Woolen and Worsted Mills	2,870
Other Textile Industries (Laces, embroideries, shoddy, fiber cordage, tents, awnings, etc.)	5,450

Other Manufacturing Industries

Broom and Brush Plants	416
Cigars and Tobacco Factories	1,414
Coffins and Burial Equipment	499
Electrical Equipment	11,274
Ice Plants	957
Motion Picture Studios	874
Optical Goods, Cameras, Scientific Instruments	666
Paper, Pulp and Paper Products	6,240
Shoe and Leather Factories	5,034
Sporting and Athletic Goods	457
Tire and Rubber Factories	4,118
Mattress and Bedspring Factories	125
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (Roofing, road materials, games, toys, etc.)	6,448

GENERAL TRADE FACTORS

Financial

Bank and Trust Companies	43,722
Building and Loan Associations and Companies	4,410
Investment Houses	12,355

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Miscellaneous

Advertising Agencies, Advertising Men	4,992
Associations and Chambers of Commerce*	2,995
Clubs	1,373
Fraternal Organizations*	832
Labor Unions*	499
Y. M. C. A.'s, etc*	2,579

*Does not include members.

Barber Shops and Beauty Parlors	3,536
Recreation Halls and Parks	1,040
Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments	1,581
Hospitals, Asylums and Institutions	4,534
Hotels and Restaurants	9,610
Insurance	41,808
Laundries	2,829
Mercantile and Collecting Agencies	1,373
Office and Apartment Buildings, Estates	3,536
Real Estate Agencies	28,163
Theaters (all kinds)	2,787
Transfer and Storage Companies	3,910
Misc. Trade Factors (Business research bureaus, auctioneers, shoe repairers, mailing list companies, etc.)	12,738

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Automobile Dealers

Automobile, Truck and Accessory Dealers	15,641
Garages and Repair Shops	10,234

Building Material Dealers, Contractors, etc.

Building Material Dealers (Brick, roofing)	2,829
Electrical Dealers and Contractors	10,899
Lumber Yards	12,189
Paint, Glass and Wall Paper Stores	8,278
Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating Equipment	10,483

Clothing, Dry Goods, House Equipment Dealers

Men's Clothing and Furnishing Dealers' Stores	6,406
Merchant Tailors and Dressmakers	3,078
Women's Clothing Shops	1,830
Hats and Millinery	1,414
Boot and Shoe Dealers	3,203
Department Stores	7,197
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions	7,405
Cotton and Wool Brokers	2,371
General Stores	15,600
Furniture, Carpets and Upholstery	9,027
Other Household Equipment Dealers (Sewing and washing machines, china, glassware, brooms, etc.)	873

Food Dealers

Bakeries	1,872
Confectionery, Ice Cream and Beverages	1,831
Fruit, Produce and Live Stock Dealers	4,659
Grain, Flour and Feed Dealers	4,118
Groceries and Meat Markets	22,838
Milk Distributors	3,078

Hardware, Machinery, and Supply Houses

Agricultural Implements Dealers	1,581
Hardware and Cutlery Stores	9,859
Machinery and Metal Dealers	1,706
Mill and Factory Supply Houses	1,664
Miscellaneous Supply Houses (School Supplies, Hospital Supplies, etc.)	1,664

Other Dealers

Art, Gift, and Photo Supply Shops	416
Cigars and Tobacco Stores	2,288
Coal and Wood Yards	4,327
Drugs and Drug Sundries, Pharmacists	16,473
Florists, Nurseries, and Seed Stores	5,284
Gasoline and Oil Dealers	4,451
Ice Dealers	582
Importers and Exporters (Commodities not mentioned)	1,789
Jewelry and Optical Goods Dealers	5,408
Leather, Harness, and Luggage Shops	707
Merchandise Brokers and Manufacturers' Agents	1,789
Music and Musical Instrument Dealers	2,413
Sporting Goods and Rubber Dealers	499
Stationery, Paper, and Book Dealers	3,203
Store and Office Equipment Dealers	1,622
Undertaking Establishments	1,872
Miscellaneous Dealers (Chemicals, dyestuffs, bicycles, scales, army and navy goods, hides, tallows, etc.)	3,328

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE

Railroads and Steamships

Steam Railroads	40,477
a. General and Division Officers	4,285
b. Clerks, Cashiers, Accountants, etc	6,573
c. Maintenance of Way Employees	1,706
d. Maintenance of Equipment, Mechanical Departments	5,158
e. Traffic Employees	2,995
f. Dispatchers and Telegraphers	2,662
g. Station Employees	4,701
h. Yard Employees	2,080
i. Train Employees (Including engineers)	9,568
k. Stores Departments Employees	749
Electric Railways	4,784
Steamships-Ocean Service	2,621
Steamships - Lake, River, and other Waterway Services	915
Railway Express Services	1,248

Public Service

Telephone and Telegraph Cables, etc	12,197
Central Electric Stations and Gas Companies	10,142

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Federal Government Services	41,142
a. Department of State	250
b. Department of the Treasury	2,579
c. Department of War	6,404
d. Department of Justice	375
e. Post Office Department	21,008
f. Department of the Navy	2,496
g. Department of the Interior	1,082
h. Department of Agriculture	2,995
j. Department of Commerce	957
k. Department of Labor	42
l. Independent Government Establishments (Federal Trade Commission, Smithsonian Institution, U. S. Shipping Board, etc.)	832
m. Congress and Federal Courts	874
n. Miscellaneous (Department, not specified)	1,248

State, County, and Municipal Services

State	7,821
County	9,110
Municipal	13,354

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Actors	499
Architects	5,158
Artists	3,952
Authors	2,496
Clergymen	45,302
Dentists	19,910
College Professors	16,182
Grade, High and Private School Teachers	45,702
College and School Administrative Officials	27,832
Miscellaneous Teachers (Business college, dramatic art, health culture, military science, etc.)	3,136
Chemical Engineers and Chemists	2,454
Civil Engineers	13,270
Electrical Engineers	5,824
Mechanical Engineers	3,910
Mining and Metallurgical Engineers	1,789
Miscellaneous Engineers (Safety, sanitary, hydraulic, ventilation, marine, management, etc.)	4,992
Lawyers, Judges and Justices	49,754
Librarians	2,038
Musicians and Music Teachers	9,152
Nurses	4,867
Oculists and Optometrists	2,246
Osteopaths and Chiropractors	3,203
Photographers	2,288
Physical Directors and Athletic Coaches	1,248
Physicians and Surgeons	54,538
Public Accountants	8,112
Religious, Charity, and Social Workers	4,826
Scientists (Botanists, geologists, astronomers, not mentioning professional connection)	1,082
Miscellaneous—Professional (Private detectives, inventors, aviators, etc.)	3,736

NOT ENGAGED IN BUSINESS

Retired Men and Householders	88,858
Students	24,164

PERCENTAGE OF CIRCULATION IN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

	Per Cent of Totals
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry	7%
Extraction of Minerals	2%
Manufacturing Industries	17%
General Trade Factors	14%
Wholesale and Retail Dealers	17%
Transportation and Public Service	5%
Government Services	5%
Professional Services	25%
Total	92%
Not engaged in business	8%
	100%

THUS we account for a grand total of 1,400,000 families in which The Digest is read weekly.

Nowhere else in the world is there a group of families that is at once so large and so influential.

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It is a mark of distinction to be a reader of The Literary Digest

(*Adv.*)

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Back to Saving

EVERYBODY BLAMED THE STOCK MARKET when we learned a year ago that the country's savings had not only failed to increase, but had actually fallen off.

Now we learn that the public has returned from the margin account to the savings-bank, and, strange to say, such evidence of thrift does not exactly please some of our editors. They hold these are times for spending—judicious spending, of course—instead of saving Of which, more anon.

"The American savings-bank depositor has had his fling at gambling, and evidently has learned his lesson well," is the way the New Haven *Register* expresses what many are thinking. The official figures are out, showing that after last year's drop in total savings deposits—the first drop on record—such deposits have resumed their normal upward climb and attained a new high figure. Reflecting on this, the New Haven daily is moved to a burst of editorial eloquence:

> In the cold, gray dawn of the morning after the last wild attack of Wall Street mania, the savings-bank deposit took on a new hue.
>
> It seemed to be a resplendent thing, roseate with the glow of hope, and this light seems to have held true, for thrift accounts are certainly among the best things we see in the wide vista of wreckage that surrounds many homes to-day.
>
> In the rousing times of gambling fevers 4 and 5 per cent. interest payments on small amounts carefully hoarded against a rainy day did not appear to great advantage.
>
> But when the bubble broke and the tints that had graced its sides disappeared to leave drear voids, those little accounts loomed like mountains.

It would be well if we all could get this idea to-day, and if those of us who find ourselves penniless and worried, can learn its beauties and impress them on our subconscious minds, we might be able to withstand the promised millions that lie at the rainbow's end when next a tempter comes along with his gaudy picture of luxury and ease won by risking our savings in shady stocks and worthless bonds.

Copyright, 1930, by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

Wouldn't It Be Better if We Passed It Around a Bit More?

—Hanny in the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

ANOTHER observation on the savings figures comes in this paragraph in a recent bulletin of the investment house of Dominick and Dominick of New York:

> It might logically be assumed that the lower rate of industrial activity that has prevailed during the present year, with resultant reduced earnings and unemployment, would have caused a decline, rather than an increase, in total savings deposits. An analysis of past experience reveals, however, that it is precisely under such conditions as those which exist at present, that savings register the greatest increase.

In fact, it seems that the savings deposits in banks and trust companies of continental United States for the year ending June 30, 1930, increased $267,181,000 over the amount a year previous, and $72,031,000 over the high point established on June 30, 1928. The total volume at the end of the last fiscal year stands at $28,484,992,000, to which may be added $53,541,000 for Hawaii. Since the mark for June 30 last tops the previous high record, it isolates the recession for the year ending June 29, 1929, as being the only slump since records have been kept by the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers Association, a period running back to 1910.

Mr. W. Espey Albig, deputy manager of the American Bankers Association in charge of the Savings Bank Division, says these figures show that the recession in savings last year "was due to a cause or causes other than lack of employment or earnings, for during that year employment was at very high tide and enormous sums were distributed in dividends."

But this year, as Mr. Albig points out in *The American Bankers Association Journal*, with industry below normal and the money available for deposit smaller than during the last year or two, we have an actual gain. It seems that the total number of depositors reported is 52,769,175, a gain of 5,048 over last year.

MR. ALBIG points out that the gain both in depositors and deposits is due to advances in a comparatively small number of States, since in most States losses were recorded. It is the New England group and the Middle Atlantic group which have actually improved their position over the previous year so markedly as to outbalance losses in other sections of the country. To quote further from Mr. Albig's comment in *The American Bankers Association Journal:*

> It is impossible to set apart and name all the factors which make for increase or decrease in accumulated savings deposited in banks.
>
> Lack of faith in the stability of a bank, or of the banks in any section, the reduction of the interest rate, competition by outside agencies offering a higher return—all these and others may operate to lower deposits even tho prosperity in the country is pretty generally diffused.
>
> When conditions in industry and employment are not satisfactory, there is a tendency on the part of those whose income is derived largely from wages to go to extreme lengths in safeguarding themselves financially.
>
> They deposit more of their income in the savings departments of banks. If the depression is long continued, these deposits are slowly but gradually withdrawn.
>
> Two years ago the spark of speculation was fanned to white heat by the precipitate rise in prices of securities.
>
> At the time the savings record was taken a year ago, belief in the achieving of any material amount of money through the slow process of depositing savings in a bank was all but discredited. Assertions were widely made that the industrial recessions as of former times had gone, never to return; that altho there might occasionally be slight lessening of activity, no drastic reorganization would be necessary; and that activity and production would have a forward trend.
>
> The lure of profits to be made in stocks attracted many. Others smothered their fears of the vagaries of stock prices by pinning their faith to the name "investment trust," since to them that name connoted security of principal and stability of yield.
>
> The recession in savings for that year was almost $200,000,000. Later withdrawals from savings up to about the middle of December, 1929, were enormous.
>
> It is, of course, not possible to estimate the aggregate of savings in banks registered at the low point. It can be said, however,

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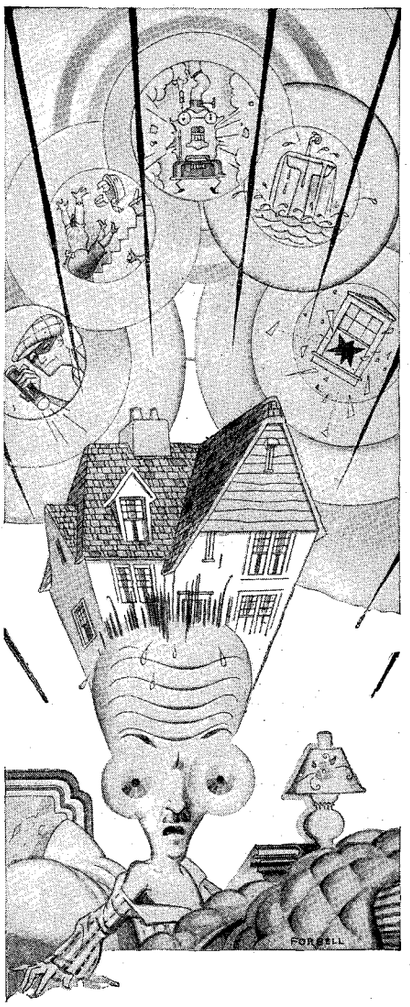

Is Your House on Your Mind?

Do you ever wake up staring into space thinking of all the things that can and do happen?

There they go *now*, burglars!... But, listen, drip, drip, drip—a leak in the plumbing?... My, oh my, that dark stairway, the cook fell—she's suing you for damages?... Great heavens, the furnace exploded?... Broken windows? Bills, bills, bills—who's going to pay them?

Why not let Ætna? Ætna's new Home Owners' Policy offsets 5 ever-present hazards: Burglary—Water Damage—Liability—Glass Breakage, and Plumbing and Heating Repairs. Ask the Ætna-izer in your community how *little* this policy costs.

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that the gain since that time is a much more notable achievement than is indicated by the statement that the increase in savings over a year ago is $267,000,000.

From the rather unsatisfactory condition of savings deposits in the last two years, Mr. Albig thinks it is illuminating to turn to the progress achieved in fifteen years:

In continental United States, each person in 1915 had an average of $142 in savings in banks which had been increased by 1930 to $232.

Depositors have advanced from 16,124,786 to 52,769,175, and total savings deposits from the comparatively modest sum of $8,807,420,000 to the colossal figure of $28,484,992,000.

In the light of this growth and the present volume of savings in banks, the ability of the people to withstand the present depression, even tho prolonged, is greater than at any former time in the nation's history.

The savings figures for the last year tell only a part of the story, says the Albany *Knickerbocker Press:*

People are not only adding to their savings accounts, but they are paying off their debts. No doubt the increase in debt paying is far greater than the increase in savings.

Altho there are people out of work and others with reduced incomes, a large number of others are strengthening their financial position. They are laying a foundation for the next upswing in business.

As savings increase and as debts are reduced, people will gradually regain confidence and decide that they might as well spend a bit of money to get more business, or to buy some of the things they have been wishing for.

Business is running below the needs and the buying capacity of the people, but all the time the ground work is being laid for greater activity.

The figures on savings are just one of the indications.

Another idea occurs to the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.* Ordinarily, it remarks, an increase in savings deposits will be hailed with jubilation everywhere, but right now the situation "seems to demand that money be put into circulation rather than retired from work through hoarding." After noting that our total savings "does not include money that may be tied up in socks or hid between mattresses by those who become distrustful even of banks during times of depression," the Tennessee daily adds:

What an investment of even a part of that immense savings account might mean in the way of reviving business and decreasing unemployment is not a difficult matter to estimate.

Of course, no one can be expected to withdraw savings money to use it in foolish buying. That would be worse than useless.

But intelligent investments in things that will have to be bought later at a time when they are cheaper than they probably will be, is good business.

Judicious buying at the present time can be made more profitable to the buyers probably than to any one else.

The "Wealth of Nations" Up to Date

In a time when everybody feels poor it is well "to recall that the world's natural and accumulated possessions are still there," the New York *Times* reflects.

It points out that while estimates differ widely, there is a fair agreement among the experts on these facts:

The national wealth of the United States, something in excess of $400,000,000,000, is probably equal to the combined wealth of all the other Powers—the United Kingdom (not the British Empire), France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Japan.

For our population of 122,000,000 the estimated $400,000,000,000 of wealth would show a figure of about $3,400 per head. For the 400,000,000 inhabitants of the six other countries the corresponding figure would be just about $1,000.

As against all of the Powers together, the American citizen would thus appear to be, materially, more than three times as well off.

But the range within the other group is so wide as to create a misleading impression concerning some of the European nations.

Russia, with a per capita wealth of not much more than $300 for a population of 15,000,000, swings the account heavily in our favor; the average American is ten times as rich as the average Russian.

But we are only four times as well off as Italy or Japan with a per capita wealth of $800, three times the Germans with $1,000, twice the French with $1,500.

The British people, with a population of 45,000,000 and an estimated national wealth of $120,000,000,000, would show a per capita wealth of $2,800, or about five-sixths the American rate. The disparity between the United States and Great Britain is larger when measured by annual income than by national wealth. The estimate of very near $100,000,000,000 for this country's annual income would be more than five times the British figure, with American population less than three times as large. This would be explained by the fact that American methods, energy, and natural resources get a higher return on national capital than is the case in England.

A day or two after this editorial appeared, *The Times* printed a dispatch from London containing a new estimate of Britain's national wealth, made by the economist Sir Josiah Stamp. He puts the net value of the United Kingdom's national wealth at $90,225,000,000, as compared with $71,550,000,000 in 1914. The chief items may be tabulated as follows:

Buildings	$22,500,000,000
Land	4,750,000,000
Farmers' capital	2,250,000,000
Profits and interest	80,850,000,000
Profits below income-tax level	2,375,000,000
Furniture and movable property	7,500,000,000
Government and local property	4,500,000,000
Total	$124,725,000,000
Less property belonging to foreigners	2,500,000,000
Total gross wealth	$122,225,000,000
Less debt charges	32,000,000,000
Net wealth	$90,225,000,000

On these figures the writer of the dispatch to *The Times* comments:

Whether it is sufficient for Sir Josiah to deduct only debt charges from the gross

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figure is open to doubt because of the enormous State pensions and like obligations, which total $490,000,000 a year, against $65,000,000 before the war, and constitute an annual charge on the income from the nation's wealth. These increases in the charges against national income are providing one of Britain's most serious financial problems.

Eleven Million Christmas Savers

TO some eleven million people in this country, "Christmas is going to be Christmas this year even if business and employment conditions have not been of the best," remarks the Houston *Post-Dispatch*.

These eleven million, of course, are the

Come on, Towser, Do Your Stuff
—Byck in the Brooklyn "Times."

ones who have been members of Christmas clubs and are drawing out the tidy sum of $632,000,000 these pre-Christmas weeks. And as the Texas paper continues, not only will these thrifty persons have a fine Christmas, but the distribution "will serve as a stimulus to a pre-holiday trade, and help many business institutions round out the year in better shape."

SUCH a thrift item as the distribution of this large sum to Christmas savers naturally interests ex-President Coolidge, whose name will always be associated with economy. He points out in one of his syndicated newspaper articles that the amount of money now being withdrawn in this manner "would pay many times over the national debt at the end of the Revolutionary War." He notes that the money will be largely used for cash purposes, and so "if its owners will buy merchandise currently produced which in the future will require replacement, the present needs of business and of the unemployed will be best served."

The distribution of money just before the holidays, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

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reflects, "gives a sense of ease and well-being to the recipients, making it possible to have that job of painting or papering done without any undue strain on the family pocketbook, and permitting the purchase of gifts for relatives and friends."

The existence of such a tremendous amount of small savings in this particular form seems to *The Spectator*, a New York insurance journal, "another indication that there is plenty of money left in the country, and that times are really not as bad as they sometimes seem."

FACTS about this year's Christmas Club distribution are given out by the President of the Christmas Club, Mr. Herbert F. Rawll. He tells us that the eleven million members of Christmas Clubs sponsored by more than 8,000 banking institutions and other organizations are drawing out $632,000,000 in advance of the 1930 Christmas. This is another record, but the business depression has made itself felt in the fact that the increase over last year is less than the normal annual growth.

The average amount received by each member this year is only $54.60. It was $59.50 in 1929. But the lower average accumulation is more than offset in the total distribution "by an increase in the number of members made possible by a larger number of banking institutions offering this form of service."

Eliminating a few special funds which run as high as $25,000, checks to individual Christmas Club members range from $25 to $1,000, representing, of course, weekly accumulations during the last year. New York, being the wealthiest State, not unnaturally leads the other States in Christmas-fund distributions with $138,650,000. Massachusetts has the largest per capita State total.

One reason why banks encourage the Christmas Club is because it encourages saving, and leads people often to start regular savings accounts. Mr. Rawll, in fact, learns that "more than 10,000,000 permanent savings accounts directly traceable to club membership have been brought to banking institutions since the inception of the plan twenty years ago, and that 62 per cent. of the $632,000,000 is applied to useful purposes."

By inquiry made to Christmas Club members Mr. Rawll finds himself able to make a rough estimate that the funds of the 1930 Christmas Club will be used as follows:

Christmas purchases	38%	$240,000,000
Permanent Savings & Investment	30%	190,000,000
Year End Commitments	13%	80,000,000
Insurance Premiums	6%	38,000,000
Mortgage & Mortgage Interest	5½%	35,000,000
Taxes	4½%	29,000,000
Education, Travel & Charity	3%	20,000,000
	100%	$632,000,000

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The Millions the Farm Gives the City

URBAN objections to farm relief bring a vigorous reply from a leading agricultural weekly, *Wallaces' Farmer* of Des Moines, Iowa.

City people ought to know, we are told, that they live "in part on the blood and the money of the farms"; and "farm people should have the facts at their tongues' ends."

Then, coming down to brass tacks, the Iowa editor presents a list of actual gifts with a money value which the farm makes to the city—gifts quite exclusive, by the way, of legislative donations to city groups. Now—

First among these gifts comes the annual migration of around 200,000 young people from farms to cities. They bring with them vigorous bodies, the habit of work, the stable social habits of the countryman.

We can't put a cash value on this gift.

We can, however, estimate the cost of their schooling, which is a flat gift from farm to city. Probably it ranges around $100,000,000 a year.

Another gift to the cities is the amount of money that comes by inheritance to folks in town. Since part of the children go to town, part of the estate in the country will go to these town people. Probably from $10,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year goes from country to town in this way.

A third gift is the transfer of wealth from country to town when prosperous farmers retire. Here is an annual contribution of around $150,000,000 a year.

THEN comes a direct quotation from Dr. C. G. Galpin, who is responsible for the figures just cited:

Just when the farm community is ready to get some of the financial benefits of a long life of thrift, wisdom, and saving, from its foremost citizen, he leaves, goes to town, and a tenant takes his place or a poor man buys with a mortgage and spends his days getting title to land.

This $150,000,000 a year, about one per cent. of the total income of farm people, amounts to about all the economic surplus that is worked out of the land. This goes as a donation to cities from the farming class and the farm communities.

Instead of the farm community lodging its surplus in social facilities, building up a civilization on the land, as cities utilize their surpluses, this is all lodged in cities and the civilization of cities is enriched.

SO, totaling these gifts, *Wallaces' Farmer* estimates that "the American countryside donates every year more than a quarter of a billion dollars to American cities."

And how to stop this drain of wealth to the cities? One stream, we are told, "going out for education for young people bound for town, can be balanced by State and Federal aid for rural schools."

But the other losses, concludes the Iowa farm weekly, can be saved only by the farm people themselves. For instance, the elderly farmer can retire in the country, so that his "money and experience can count for agriculture and upbuilding."

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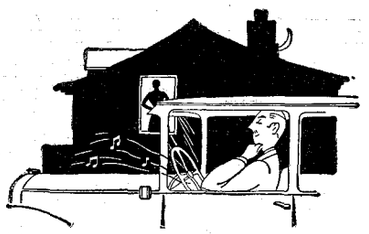

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 25.—Eight engineers and professors, led by Prof. L. K. Ramsin, are placed on trial in Moscow on charges of high conspiracy and treason against the Soviet Government, six of them pleading guilty, while the son of one demands the death penalty for his father.

Many people are killed and heavy damages inflicted by an earthquake in Japan.

The Salvation Army commissioners' conference in London ends, after adopting several reforms, among them the retirement at seventy of the General, removal of the General's power to appoint his successor, the establishment of a board of trustees for the army's British properties, and the creation of a court of appeals before which officers may bring their grievances.

Communists are reported to have captured Siangyin in Hupeh Province, China, and 200 counties in the interior of China, with a population of 30,000,000, are said to be held by Communists with armies totaling 300,000 men.

November 26.—On trial for his life on a charge of conspiring against the Russian Government, Professor Ramsin denounces himself, and admits that he and his co-conspirators planned to produce a crisis in Russia, and to prepare for intervention by foreign foes and the restoration of capitalism.

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission approves the establishment of a permanent disarmament commission to supervise enforcement of the future world treaty limiting armaments.

November 27.—The presiding judge at the trial of the eight men charged with conspiracy against the Soviet Government rules out reference to foreign missions and members of foreign staffs.

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1929 is awarded to Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, and now a Justice of the Permanent Court for International Justice at The Hague, and the Peace Prize for 1930 to Archbishop Nathan Soederblom of Upsala, Primate of Sweden.

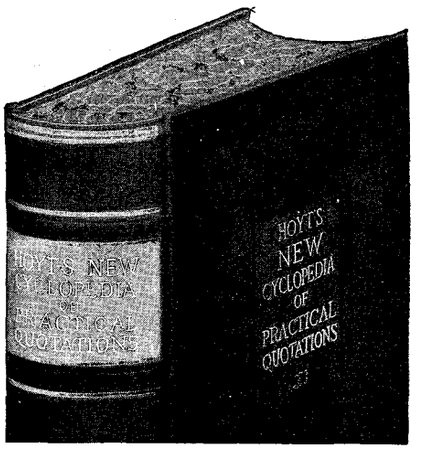
Delegates of twenty-six European countries to the economic conference in Geneva approve recommendations providing for general tariff reductions, for an inquiry into the crisis in Eastern European agrarian countries, the abolition of import and export prohibitions, and for an agreement for the treatment of foreigners and non-tariff questions.

November 28.—The Preparatory Disarmament Commission adopts, 9 to 7, the French proposal to publish expenditures on weapons, but to let their quantity remain unknown.

November 29.—India's age-old caste barrier is broken at a dinner given in London by the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda to a knight of high Hindu caste and Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar, an "untouchable" of the scavenger class, who has the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University, New York, and Doctor of Science from the University of London.

The Vaugoin minority government in Austria resigns, and President Miklas calls upon Dr. Ender, Christian Socialist, to become Chancellor.

December 1.—President Hindenburg, under authority of the Constitution, promulgates the government program of fiscal and economic reforms over the head of the Reichstag.



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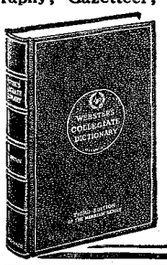

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The India Round Table Conference agrees to the separation of Burma from India.

December 2.—Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, a native-born Australian, son of a tailor, who rose to be Chief Justice of his country, is appointed by King George to be Governor-General of Australia, to succeed Lord Stonehaven.

Domestic

November 25.—President Hoover denies that he will ask Congress to extend Federal criminal laws to cover racketeering, and says that every State has ample laws to meet the situation, and that what is needed is the enforcement of these laws, and not the passage of new ones.

The Methodist Board of Bishops, meeting in Philadelphia, urges the adoption of a shorter working day and week to correspond to the increased output of machine production, and indicts the present economic system for its grave injustices; and the Catholic Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops of the United States issue a statement saying that unemployment is "a sign of deep failure in our country" due to lack of goodwill and "neglect of Christ."

November 26.—Announcement is made at Battle Creek, Michigan, of the establishment of the W. K. Kellogg Child Welfare Foundation, with an immediately available fund of $1,000,000, and funds to be added that may total $50,000,000, for the treatment of handicapped children.

Federal Judge Alexander Akerman, sitting at Tampa, Florida, rules that manufacture or possession of any alcoholic beverage in a home constitutes a violation of the Federal Prohibition law.

November 27.—Announcement is made that the Association of Railway Executives, which represents every Class I railroad in the country, will demand sweeping legislative relief from Congress, proposing especially that the oil industry divest itself of a $400,000,000 investment in oil-pipe lines.

November 28.—President Hoover names William N. Doak, of Virginia, legislative agent of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Secretary of Labor, to succeed James J. Davis, elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

November 30.—It is announced that a working agreement has been arranged between President Hoover and Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, to expedite favorable Congressional action on unemployment relief bills and relief for farmers injured by the drought.

Mary ("Mother") Jones, picturesque character and militant crusader for the rights of the laboring man, dies in the home of friends at Silver Spring, Maryland. She was one hundred years old.

December 1.—The California Supreme Court declines to recommend a pardon for Warren K. Billings, serving a life sentence for bombing a preparedness parade in San Francisco in 1916. The Court holds that Billings had not proved an alibi, or otherwise altered the status of the case. The decision likewise affects Thomas J. Mooney, also serving a life term for complicity in the same crime.

December 2.—In his message to Congress, President Hoover states that the Treasury is confronted with a deficit of $180,000,000, indicating a discontinuance of the 1 per cent. reduction in income tax; and urges the appropriation of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 for unemployment relief.

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DAUGHTER—"And if he doesn't ask for it?"—*Travaso (Rome)*.

Three Times and Out.—HE (with hands over her eyes)—"If you can't guess who it is in three guesses, I'm going to kiss you."

SHE—"Jack Frost; Davy Jones; Santa Claus."—*Smith's Weekly (Sydney)*.

Call in a Gipsy.—CUSTOMER—"What does this mean? There's a fly in the bottom of my tea-cup!"

WAITRESS—"Har do I know? I'm a waitress, not a fortune-teller!"—*Passing Show (London)*.

Oke!—It is reported that an American bride insisted on saying "Yes" instead of "I will" at the marriage ceremony. This is hard to believe. Surely she said "Yeah" or "O.K. by me," or even "And how!"—*London Opinion*.

Those Golden Tones.—"I can't think why they make so much fuss about Miss Smith's voice. Miss Jones has a much richer voice."

"Yes, but Miss Smith has a much richer father."—*Buen Humor (Madrid)*.

Stop Thief!—WISEACRE—"Haven't I always given you my salary check the first of every month?"

MRS. WISEACRE—"Yes, but you never told me you got paid on the first and fifteenth, you embezzler!"—*Cleveland News*.

No Yes Man.—"Evidently that young man you introduced me to to-day does not know who I am," said a wealthy man to his wife.

"What makes you think so?"

"If he appreciated the extent of my financial influence, he would laugh at my jokes instead of at my grammar!"—*Stray Stories*.

Keeping Up with the Joneses.—LITTLE BILLY—"My big sister's got two doctors."

LITTLE LEROY—"Huh, mine's got two lawyers."

"My big sister's gonna have an operation."

"Mine's gonna have a separation."—*Chicago News*.

Why Dads Leave Home.—The haggard-looking man got into conversation with the happy, carefree bachelor on their train journey to the North.

"Yes," said the former, "I'm the father of six daughters."

"Then you and your wife have six mouths to feed," replied the bachelor.

Haggard-face shook his head.

"No; we have twelve," he returned. "They are all married."—*Answers (London)*.

Cramping Her Cackle.—HER HUSBAND—"But why should we move? You were perfectly delighted with this neighborhood when we came here a year ago."

MRS. CHATTERTON—"I know I was, but I'm tired of talking about the same old neighbors for a whole year."—*Detroit News*.

Misfits.—THOUGHTFUL CHILD (with memories of recent shopping expedition)—"Did you get me in a bargain basement, mummy?"

MOTHER—"Whatever do you mean, darling?"

CHILD—"Well—my fingers are all different sizes."—*Passing Show (London)*.

"Hmph! Now I know he drinks!"

—"Judge."

Blindfold Calculator.—"What would happen to the young man of to-day who could not even do simple arithmetic?" asks an accountant. He would probably become a waiter.—*London Humorist*.

Treat for Hubby.—WIFIE—"I've bought you a beautiful surprize for your birthday—it has just arrived."

HUSBAND—"I am curious to see it."

WIFIE—"Wait a minute and I will put it on."—*Passing Show*.

Love of Another Stamp.—TEACHER—"Leander swam the Hellespont every night to see Hero. That is the strongest proof of love we have."

PUPIL—"I know a better."

"What is that?"

"Our maid loves the postman, so she writes a letter to herself every night to make sure he will come the next day."—*Der Lustige Sachse*.

Slips That Pass in the Night

Yeah?—Vegetable Bins—Regular $1.50; Special $1.50.—*Ad in a Dallas paper*.

"G," Brother, "G" for Gallantry.—AGE THINS RANKS OF D. A. R.—*Head-lines in the Baltimore Sun*.

Came High.—Mr. Butler won his nomination by a plurality of only about $6,000 over Mr. Draper.—*New York Times*.

Turning Back to Broadway.—Each night for days the sun has sunk in the east appearing like an immense blood-red disk.—*Santa Barbara Daily News*.

Hunger's Best Sauce.—The Ellsworth Chamber of Commerce Luncheon Club will eat to-morrow, for the first time in several weeks.—*Ellsworth (Me.) paper*.

Naturally Got Hot.—The husband was alleged to have knocked his wife over the kitchen sink on one occasion when he was said to have flown into a range.—*Los Angeles Herald*.

Great Improvement.—The cooperate etaoshrdluetaoishrdluuppu Louisiana Farm Bureau will meet to change its name to the Louisiana Cotton Co-operative.—*Monroe (La.) paper*.

Bother of Weather Control.—In Chicago the temperature dropt from 72 at 8 A. M. to 50 at 5 P. M., and it was near midnight before repairmen had put it in operation again.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Lost in the Woods.—While sawing wood at his home yesterday, W. T. Wood, of 126 Station Drive, Woodbury, cut his left thumb. The wound was sutured at the Underwood Hospital.—*Woodbury (N. J.) paper*.

Unemployment Relief.—SEEKING BURGLARS FOR SAN DIEGO JOBS—*San Diego Tribune*.

Clever Ruse.—"She had a pleasant voice, more like her smile than her sneer, but the man was frightened by an English voice, and he submerged himself in his soup."—*From "Restitution," by Warwick Deeping*.

Overcautious Bride.—She was married with two rings in case she lost one. The first was of platinum and the other a diamond ring. They were welded together, and both were placed on her finger at the same time.—*London Daily Mirror*.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

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amphigouri.—"E. S. C.," Norfolk, Va.—This term designates "a meaningless composition with a semblance of sense; a rigmarole; burlesque; nonsense-verses, etc." *Amphigouri* is more often than not involuntary, but it may be deliberate, in which case it becomes a literary trick. Rabelais and Scarron made use of it as classic examples. One may cite the pleadings of Petit-Jean in the "Plaideurs" and the compliments of Thomas Diafoirus in the "Malade Imaginaire," and also the jargon that Molière puts into the mouth of his "Précieuses Ridicules."

begging or to beg the question.—"F. V. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The expression means "to take for granted the matter in dispute; assume without warrant something that involves the point under discussion." As is the case with many expressions of the kind, no light can be thrown on its origin. The first use noted is dated 1581.

dawn; high dawn; low dawn.—"A. B.," New York City.—*Dawn* was first spelled *dazung;* later, *daghyng;* then, *dawing.* It dates from 900 A. D., and in Barbour's "The Bruce," written in 1375, it was spelled *dawyng.* The word meant "day-break," or simply *break* in "break of day" and "morning twilight."

High dawn is that which appears above a cloud-bank on the horizon; *low dawn* is that which, on a cloudless day, reveals the light in the sky on the horizon before sunrise. Among seamen, when *high dawn* appears from thirty to forty degrees high, it is believed that high winds will accompany it; and that *low dawn,* when it occurs, brings low winds with it.

gallimaufry; lobscouse.—"P. R. C.," Bayshore, Long Island, N. Y.—The origins of these words are unknown. Their meanings are clear and distinct. The first is commonly designated a hash or hodge-podge. It has been traced to French *galimafrée,* a ragout or hash of different meats. Minshew hazarded that the term "may come of some meats made or fried in *gallies,* or among gallie-slaves, which used to chop livers, entrails of beasts, guts, or such like, for their sustenance in the *gallies:* and sometimes killed cats, etc., as myselfe have seene at sundry places beyond seas . . . or the meat of the Gaules, which used much chopped livers." One ungallant author went out of his way to apply the term to woman because, he said, she was made up of so many excellent qualities.

Lobscouse is the king-dish of the sea. It is one of the oldest and most savory of the forecastle dishes, and he or she who does not love *lobscouse* does not love the sailor. It consists of meat stewed with vegetables and ship's biscuit and has been characterized by an enthusiast as "glorified Irish stew." Of all the delicacies of the sea *lobscouse* excels choke-dog, daddy funk, dead horse, hishee-hashee, measles, sea-pie, soap-and-bullion and twice-laid. It's the sort of dish the sailor loves, and why not? It's the best going.

sirloin.—"H. N.," New York City.—The form *surloyn,* as applied to a sirloin of beef, figured in the "Accounts of the English Ironmongers Company" for the reign of King Henry VI. (1422-1461). These accounts were cited by Wedgwood in his "English Etymological Dictionary" in 1872.

In the "Old City (of London) Account Book," for 1525, it occurred in the following phonetically spelled entry: "Payd to the Bochsar for a greyt *serlyn,* xvi *d.*" Then the price went up, for twenty-five years later the "Church-Warden's Accounts of St. Margaret's of Westminster," for the year 1554, contained the following entry: "A *surloyn* of beef, 6*s.* 8*d.*" It was cheaper in 1559, for the "Old City (of London) Account Book" for that year contained the entry: "Paide for a *surloyne* of beffe, vs. iiij *d.*"

The story about King James, first told by Swift in 1732, in his "Polite Conversation" (ii.121), is like Goldsmith's story of the battle between Richard III. of England, and Montezuma. Neither took place, but both made good reading. The origin of the story about King James is to be found in Chapter 6 of Fuller's "Church History," published in 1655. In this Fuller says: "A *Sir-loyne* of beef was set before him (Henry VIII.) and so knighted, saith tradition, by this King Henry." So, Swift borrowed the story from Fuller, but neither of them is true.

The spelling *sirloin* we owe to Addison, who introduced it in "The Spectator" (Number 517) in 1712. This spelling is a corruption and has nothing in common with the original, which is Old French *sur,* above, and *longe,* loin, meaning "above the loin." In English, formerly, *surname* was spelled *sir-name* from an effort to connect it with *sir* and *sire* instead of with *sur* above or over.

Wiener.—"E. E.," Alton, Ill.—*Wiener* is derived from the German name of the city of *Vienna,* which is spelled *Wien.* The term is used in such phrases as *Wiener Schnitzel,* Vienna cutlet, and *Wiener Wurst,* Vienna sausage.

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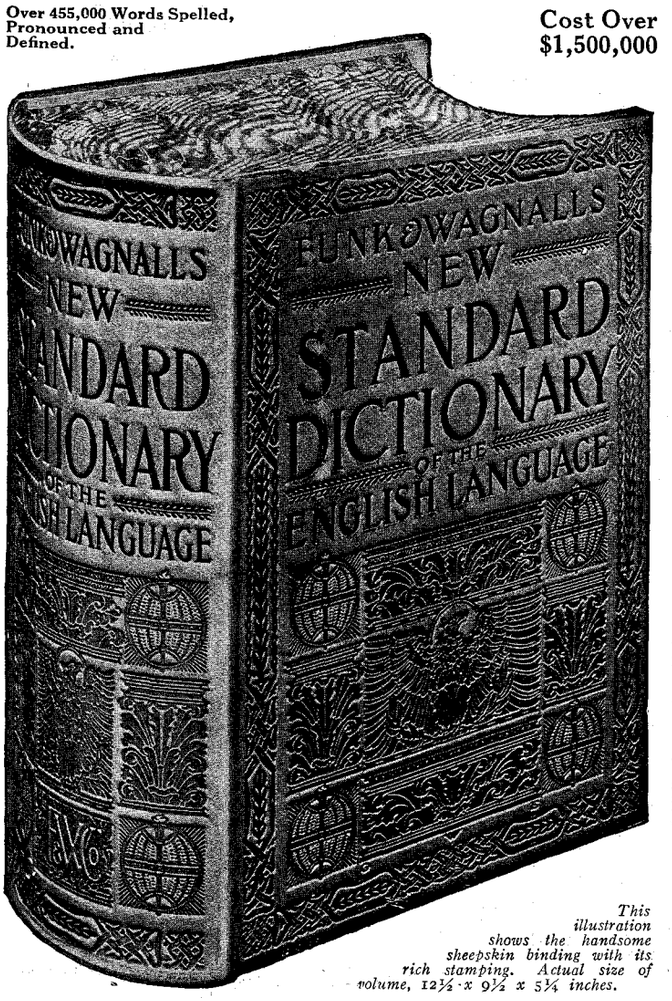

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